

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

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FARM MACHINERY TARIFF CUT REPORTED POSSIBLE General Rains Especially Heavy Drought Areas

IN GENERAL FEW TAX CHANGES ARE THOUGHT LIKELY

Considered Hopeless to Expect
Trade Pact With U.S. in
Time for Budget

DISCUSS RELIEF BILL

C.C.F. Members Score Parliamentary Inactivity and Demand Government Reveal Program

By M. McDougall
(Special to *The Western Farm Leader*)
OTTAWA, May 4th.—In regard to some of the major activities of Parliament during the present session, the situation is as follows: The budget is likely to be brought down almost any time now. It is pretty clear that it is hopeless to expect the trade pact with the United States to be negotiated in time to have the provisions included in the budget. The treaty will probably not be completed until some time this summer. That at least is the present outlook. The budget will probably be balanced or very nearly so.

Lower Tariff on Farm Machinery?

According to rumor there will be practically no changes in taxation rates for the present fiscal year. It is possible that there may be some reductions in tariff rates on agricultural machinery.

The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance measure, which is at present in process of enactment in Parliament is on much the same lines as the unemployment relief bill of last year. The actual measures of relief will not be known until supplementary estimates are brought down in the House. It is the lack of knowledge of the concrete proposals for relief that has brought quite an amount of criticism from the C.C.F. Members of the House. Mr. Woodsworth, Mr. MacInnis, Mr. Coldwell and others have aimed their attacks on Mr. Rogers, Minister of Labour.

C.C.F. Members Demand Details

Mr. Woodsworth claimed that the general phrasing of the bill was practically a return to the "blank cheque" era. After three or four years and after an elaborate investigation by the Employment Commission he felt that the Government should be able to tell what program of relief was going to be pursued and what was the amount to be appropriated. "What are the plans of the Government?" he asked. "Are we going ahead with the various schemes for young people? Are we going to have a housing program?"

Mr. Coldwell said the House should be brought into the full confidence of the administration. There was too much secrecy. He complained that recommendation after recommendation of the Employment Commission had not been considered by the Government.

(Continued on page 9)

Mines Ready to Blow Up Oil Depots



Plans have been completed for preventing Japan or other powers from seizing the vast oil properties of Netherlands, East Indies and Borneo, it is reported. Most of Japan's oil now comes from the U.S., which could block the supply with its Neutrality Act. The Dutch oil fields are only about 2,500 miles from the nearest Japanese base. Mines will blow up oil depots should aggressors approach, since Dutch armaments in the Far East could not defend them.

Believe Japan's Shantung Offensive Near Collapse

SHANGHAI, May 4th.—Chinese believe that the new Japanese offensive in Shantung province is near collapse, and are preparing to press home their advantage. After the sensational Chinese gains of a month ago, Japanese rallied their forces and some advances were reported, but they appear to have been small and slowly gained.

The Pope is reported to have deplored the display in Rome, on Holy Cross Day (the day of the arrival of Hitler), of a "cross that is not the cross of Christ." There were no swastikas nor other decorations in Vatican City.

DUBLIN, May 4th.—Dr. Douglas Hyde, 78 years old, a Protestant, is the first president of Eire, elected by acclamation today.

JOIN UNITY COUNCIL

Six new members of John I. McFarland's Unity Council are Mrs. Irene Parlbay, Alix; J. Percy Page, Edmonton; W. D. Spence, Edmonton; J. Harold McLaughlin, Spruce Grove; F. P. Austin, Ranfurly; and D. McKinnon, Carlsland.

Churchill Joins Group Opposed to Chamberlain Policy

Has not Broken With Party, Other
Powerful Figures in Ranks
of Insurgents

LONDON, Eng.—Prominent Conservatives who regard the foreign policy of the Chamberlain Government as a betrayal of British interests and British security, are gradually mobilizing their forces for positive action.

Significance is attached to the enrolment of Winston Churchill in a new organization known as "Focus," in which Lady Bonham-Carter, Liberal, and Wickham Steed, former editor of *The Times*, are active. Like Claud Cockburn, also formerly of *The Times* staff, Mr. Steed is utterly opposed to the present policy of that paper, whose pro-Hitler policy under the direction of the notorious Cliveden set they regard as traitorous to the interests of the democratic states including Britain.

Reports that Churchill may head the League of Nations Union, which stands for collective security, are current. He remains a member of the Conservative Party.

Hon. Harold Nicolson, who has long experience in British diplomacy, and as vice-chairman of the Foreign Relations committee of the House of Commons has been unsympathetic to Chamberlain's policies, has been lost to the party, while the Duchess of Athol, a Conservative whip, has resigned this office and is to be regarded as an insurgent. She has long been opposed to the Chamberlain policy of refusing the Spanish Government the right to buy arms for its own defence, while Germany has been allowed to build air fields just south of the French frontier, to install guns which dominate the harbor of Gibraltar and to gain control of rich Spanish resources. She stands for collective security and the restoration of the League.

Dissenters Jailed, Hitler Has Tumultuous Welcome

ROME, May 4th.—With over 6,000 suspicious characters rounded up and jailed, and with soldiers six deep lining the streets to protect the procession from the crowds, Adolf Hitler was welcomed here this evening. His journey was almost more than a royal progress, enthusiastic crowds of Nazis greeting him at every station as far as the Italian border, and after that polite crowds of Fascisti.

PRAGUE, May 4th.—Joint French-British proposals for settlement of the Sudeten German problem have been made to the Czechoslovakian government; they include establishing of German as a third official language, autonomous school administration, proportionate German local administration officials, and an equal voice in spending of public grants.

RAPID PROGRESS ASSURED WHEN WEATHER WARMS

Rains Practically Cover West—
Late Spring May Mean Frost
Danger if Season Rainy

SEED SHORTAGE

Lack of Adequate Quotas of Relief
Seed Reported from Some
Districts

Further heavy and very general rains throughout the Prairie Provinces have created better moisture conditions than for some years past. Seeding has been further delayed, but clearing skies give promise of rapid progress being made in seeding operations.

The rains covered practically all districts; and were particularly heavy in sections which have suffered severely from successive years of drought, where precipitation from 1 inch to 1-1/2 inches fell. Coronation and Moose Jaw districts received as much rain in 72 hours as in the whole growing season last year. Along the Goose Lake line also the rainfall was exceptionally heavy, and in various other districts in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Late Spring

The spring is going to be very late in the west as far as seeding is concerned. Farmers simply haven't been able to get on the land. If this does happen to be a rainy year there will be danger from frost due to the lateness of seeding.

Seed Shortage

Some districts in the areas requiring relief seed report serious delay occurred in distribution, while still more serious is the inadequate amount of seed. J. K. Sutherland of Hanna strongly advocates the immediate loosening up of regulations. He cited the case of a farmer with 350 acres of summer-fallow ready who applied for 200 bushels and received 150, and of another with 200 acres of summer fallow who could only get 100 bushels.

World Wheat Exports

World wheat exports have been running at an average of 9,900,000 bushels weekly from August 1st. In order to reach the Broomhall estimate of 500 million bushels world trade for the year, average weekly shipments for the remainder of the crop year will only have to be around 9 million bushels.

U.F.A. ASKS MORE SEED

The U.F.A. Executive, meeting on Wednesday, telegraphed Hon. J. G. Gardiner and Hon. D. B. Mullen, Federal and Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, urging a more generous supply of relief seed, wheat particularly in view of prevailing satisfactory moisture conditions.

The Influence of Grasslands upon the Course of History

By A. H. BRINKMAN, Craigmyle

PART TWO

America and Grasses

Perhaps one of the most interesting phases of native Indian life in North America was the frequent warfare between tribes.

It does not seem reasonable at first sight, just a lust of killing between people who very sparsely covered a vast continent. But here again, over much of the area, grasses seemingly played an important part. The tribes had their boundaries, and then, as now among the peoples of the world, transgressing the boundaries meant war.

Nor was this unreasonable. Think of their mode of life. On the plains, and over much of the rest of North America, the life of hunters. Very little pastoral work amongst them, a certain amount of cultivation of corn, but rarely, except away from the plains, any long settled abode. But their mode of life made them dependent upon the game, which, in its turn was dependent upon the grasses. Given a scarcity of grass, the game naturally went where grasses were more abundant, irrespective of tribal boundaries. But to the tribes, the game meant life

itself. What then was their choice in such cases?

Basis of Tribal Wars

Either to transgress boundaries, or starve, and where a friendly arrangement with neighbouring tribes was not possible, the choice of life meant crossing boundaries in pursuit of the game, or starving, the risk of death in either case. And if they took chances with boundaries and hunted what they required, their course of action is at least understandable.

Put in this way, tribal wars were reasonable, at least those following from the hunting of game in other territory than their own. If it were possible for some of the older Indians to write, or at least talk freely on this matter, and on the bearing it had on the wars with the settlers, we should perhaps understand matters now far from clear, and see why the actions of the Indians, given their training, were inevitable.

Taking their lands meant taking their living, while to a people wisely conserving their game, killing only for their own needs, and changing hunting grounds when necessary to avoid reducing the herds unduly, the inexcusable wanton slaughter of the

Buffalo must have appeared as the vicious work of an enemy.

The Indians' Case

Now that danger of an uprising is a thing of the past, it should be possible for the Indians to put their side of the case without fear. I will not say without bitterness, some bitterness is inevitable. But the time has now come when we can afford to know the facts before it is too late, and the Indians concerned have "gone West." I think it will be found that a very large part was played by the grasses in tribal affairs.

But in America, as in Eurasia, we have buried civilizations also. Do they not also admit of the same explanation? With famine among the tribes, an hardy people trained not to fear death, was it not inevitable that the lure of richer districts should impel them forward? And there, as in Eurasia, the more settled people, prizing life more highly, would be at a disadvantage as against the hardy plainsmen. True, superior numbers would usually repel the invaders. But not always. And it is probable that some of the older civilizations went down before the impact of huntsmen seeking fresh grazing grounds.

More Recent Cattle Wars

But even more recently, and making the less recent events more understandable, we have the cattle wars—purely grass wars, wars for more or better grazing and water, or to protect what they already had; and though the total losses were not large, as we count losses in battles these days, it is at least possible that they will compare with the losses amongst the aboriginal Indians. Here again is a tale well worth telling before it is too late. I think if those concerned in both cases could put the facts before us, we should much more easily understand the grass wars of more ancient times.

Effect of Grasses on Industrial Civilization

With the final conquest of the territory from which the invading hordes of grassmen had sprung, and the incorporation of the territories into more or less settled civilizations, it might well have been supposed that the power to hurt had departed from the grasses; that no longer would they have the power to destroy civilization by sending forth from their areas, when a series of dry seasons and consequent shortage of grass occurred, vast hordes of men who were capable of partially or totally destroying the civilizations neighbouring them: Yet such has not proved to be the case, and in two other directions the destruction of grasses is dangerously harming advanced civilization.

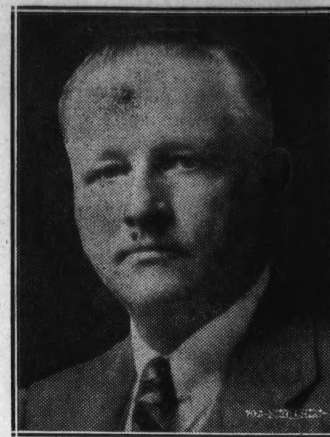
The past history of grassland in North America is sufficiently well known to make it safe to state that following the withdrawal of the inland seas in one case, and the retreat of the series of glacial ice fields in the other, periods of thousands of years must have passed before some of the areas were completely grass covered, during which time much soil blowing and shifting of soils by other agencies occurred, to that extent hindering the final covering of these lands by grasses, and the slow accumulation of humus. Yet in the recent years since 1900, in many cases these slow accumulations of grass cover and humus have been stripped, and a system of agriculture followed that progressively robbed the land of its humus.

Till a series of dry years, coupled with high winds, repeated the earlier history of the grasslands, leaving them bare, and open to the forces which kept the lands so long bare in earlier geological times? This in the face of protests from plant ecologists well acquainted with the facts, who pointed out the inevitable results of stripping some of the soils of their grass cover.

Nation Is Final Loser

It might be pointed out that those who offended are those who lost, but unfortunately this is not the fact. Whatever the system of land tenure

Declares Creation of Economic Democracy Test of Co-operators



"Whether the co-operatives eventually become the dominant factor in American economic life depends not only on their ability to make savings, but also on their ability to create economic democracy," declares John Daniels, (above), former president of the English-speaking Union, and a leading co-operator, in a new book entitled "Co-operation—an American Way."

"The chief dangers to the Co-operative Movement are too great emphasis on 'efficiency' and the possibility of management control when the co-operatives do not carry on constant educational programs."

Mr. Daniels believes that "if efficiency of operation becomes the only criterion, the co-operatives may become unconsciously imprinted with the image of profit business, while if the members become lethargic there may be a tendency for management usurpation of control in the interest of this same efficiency."

To the question, "Can Co-operation succeed in America?" Mr. Daniels' answer is, "It is succeeding." The chief promise of the co-operatives, he says, is that they are giving the people a sense of participation and an actual participation in economic life. That, he states, is why they are growing.

The Co-operative League, 167 West 12th St., New York, has issued a special edition of Mr. Daniels' new book at \$1.50.

is used, in the final result it is the nation rather than the individual who suffers. Evade the issue as we may, eventually we are forced to recognize that the prosperity of the whole nation is closely bound up with the proper and successful use of the soil covering, and if there is a serious loss to the soil, it is the nation as a whole which suffers, whatever may be the result to the individual farmer. So that though our civilizations are not destroyed by invading hosts of herdmen, they nevertheless suffer just as surely when their grasslands are destroyed, when overgrazed by stockmen, or by the bad cultivation practices of farmers.

This is at last being realized, and a determined effort is now being made to replace, as far as may be possible, the grasses so carelessly destroyed; and with, as far as possible, the best of the native grasses that nature herself used when grassing up the vast bare plains.

We must learn first, that it is necessary for a civilization to know what lands must be grassed and kept in grass, and secondly, that the human caretakers must be paid a price sufficient to keep such lands in proper upkeep and condition. We, as a civilization, cannot afford to have our most valuable possession, the soil, depreciated.

We have conquered the fear of invading hordes of grassmen. It remains for us to conquer the conditions that at present destroy our grasslands.

THEY KNOW THE REASON

Those grain producers who support Alberta Pool Elevators by delivering their grain thereto, are clear-visioned, far-sighted people who can discern the benefit to their industry in giving patronage to an organization which is thoroughly co-operative in every respect and is striving to advance the cause of agriculture in every possible way.

Alberta Pool Elevators has gained support from farmers because the organization has merited such support. It operates on the fairest and most open basis; it provides unexcelled service, and it protects the rights and privileges of all grain producers.

More and more Alberta grain producers should support

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

Position of Farmer-Debtor under New Debt Legislation

By Hon. J. E. BROWNLEE, K.C., LL.D.

In the summary below Mr. Brownlee describes simply and clearly the effect of legislation passed at the recent session of the Alberta Legislature upon the legal position of farmer-debtors:

In a previous issue printed before the adjournment of the last Session of the Legislature, I gave an outline of the new debt legislation which might be expected during the Session. The Session has now closed and as the legislation passed may be very far reaching in its effect, it has been thought advisable to publish a further summary of the legislation actually enacted. The several Acts are therefore summarized so far as they affect farmers as follows:

1. The Home Owners' Security Act.—Briefly stated, this Act absolutely stops all actions or proceedings founded on any mortgage executed before the 1st day of March, 1938, having as its object the foreclosure or sale of a farm home and any such action now pending in any Court is permanently stayed. "Farm Home" is defined as land outside a city, town or village consisting of not more than a quarter section on which the house occupied by the owner is situated.

The effect of the above provision therefore is to absolutely stop all foreclosure proceedings against the home quarter on which the owner resides with respect to a mortgage made before the 1st day of March, 1938. This Act when linked up with the Amendment to the Statute of Limitation, hereinafter mentioned, really has the effect of ultimately wiping out all mortgages on home quarters.

2. The Amendment to the Limitation of Actions Act.—This Act applies to contracts or debts incurred prior to the 1st day of July, 1936. Briefly stated, it provides that all such debts shall become outlawed unless action is brought by the creditor on or before the 1st day of July, 1940. A proviso, however, declares that the first section summarized in the preceding sentence shall not apply if a new Agreement in writing has been entered into between the debtor and the creditor since the 1st day of July, 1936, providing for the payment of the debt.

An Illustration

To illustrate how the two pieces of legislation above quoted will work out, one might take a mortgage made prior to the 1st day of July, 1936, covering a half section of land. The first Act completely stops foreclosure proceedings under the said mortgage insofar as the home quarter is concerned. By the second Act the entire mortgage against the half section is outlawed unless the creditor can start proceedings before the 1st of July, 1940.

The creditor can only take action in any event with the consent of the Debt Adjustment Board. The owner of the land can then immediately apply for a certificate under the new section of the Debt Adjustment Act hereinafter mentioned.

If the creditor and the debtor get together, however, and sign a renewal of the mortgage in writing or if a renewal has been signed since the 1st of July, 1936, then the amendment to the Statute of Limitations does not apply insofar as the second quarter is concerned and the Mortgage does not become outlawed.

3. Amendment to the Debt Adjustment Act.—A new section is added to the Provincial Debt Adjustment Act by which a resident debtor, whether a farmer or not, can with respect to debts incurred before the first of July, 1936, apply to the Debt

Adjustment Board for a certificate which when filed in the proper Court and in the Land Titles Office has the effect of staying all proceedings.

In applying for this certificate a resident farmer must set out a list of his creditors and a statement of his assets including his land, farm machinery and livestock. The creditors are then notified of the application by the Debt Adjustment Board and required to file proven statements of their claims against the debtor.

The certificate then stops all proceedings as long as the farmer delivers annually to the Board a quarter share of the proceeds of all grain and of the sale of livestock for distribution among his creditors. If the crop does not exceed ten bushels to the acre he is not required to deliver any share.

To obtain the same protection, a debtor residing in the urban centres must set out with his application a statement of his assets and earnings and he is required to deliver annually a share of such earnings as set out in the Act.

4. The Vendors and Mortgagees Costs Exaction Act.—This Act makes invalid the clauses in mortgages and agreements for sale enabling the mortgagee or vendor to collect costs excepting any costs provided in an Order or Judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction. The effect of this Act will be to stop vendors and mortgagees from charging up costs of inspection and legal costs excepting in respect of actual judgments or orders of the Court.

5. The 1938 Securities Tax Act.—This Act, of course, only affects corporations or individuals holding mortgages against lands in the Province. The holders of such mortgages must file a statement with the Provincial Treasurer before the 1st day of June, 1938, setting out the particulars of mortgages on forms to be provided by the Government.

A tax of two per cent on the principal sum owing under the mortgage as at the 1st of March, 1938, must be paid to the Provincial Treasurer unless the holder of the mortgage comes within certain exemptions set out in the Act.

An individual, as distinguished from a corporation, holding such a mortgage, is exempt from taxation if he pays on tax at all under the Provincial Income Tax Act. If the tax payable is more than 20 per cent of the individual owner's taxable income then the Minister may remit the whole or any part of such tax.

Many mortgages, after all, are held by individuals in the Province as distinguished from corporations. Any such persons should arrange at once for filing the necessary returns to the Department and claiming exemption from the tax if they are entitled to exemption.

Very Uncertain Position

The effect of all of these amendments is to leave the position of the debtor and creditor in a very uncertain condition. Unquestionably the validity of all of these Acts will be attacked in Court and the outcome of the resulting litigation is of course uncertain. In the background there still remains the Dominion Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

Debtors who are seriously involved would be well advised to consult competent solicitors before signing any renewal agreements or deciding on any course of action with respect to the liquidation of their indebtedness.

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRIES

Collateral Security

P.L.S.—In dealing with an application under the Farmers' Creditors (Continued on page 7)

THE STRONG RIGHT ARM OF CANADA

★ ★

RECEIVING deposits or making loans, Canada's banks are dealing largely with other people's money. Parliament has placed the strictest safeguards around the handling of other people's money.

When you deposit, or when you borrow, the strong right arm of the nation itself is thrown about you, for banking is subjected, through The Bank Act, to greater Government regulation, stricter supervision and more penetrating Parliamentary scrutiny than any other business in Canada.

Banks assemble the surplus funds of millions of Canadians, mostly in small sums. Based on these deposits, and their own resources, they make credit available where needed, for agriculture, commerce, industry, lumbering, mining, fishing, transportation, markets, governments, municipalities and individuals.

These are grave responsibilities. In discharging them the banks are well supervised.

Charters of all Canadian banks expire at the end of every ten years; they can be renewed for no more than ten years and then only after the most searching parliamentary investigation of the whole business of banking. Can you name any other form of enterprise in Canada in which every company's charter expires at one time? Or which has to undergo parliamentary investigation as a condition to continuing in business?

Parliament can, of course, amend The Bank Act at any time, but every ten years that Act is thrown open for what is known as the "Decennial Revision". Bank officers are called before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons. They are examined and cross-examined by members and every phase of banking is fully disclosed.

It is a large committee which includes many of the ablest minds in Parliament. Every province and every political party is represented on it, so that Canadians do not lack in any sense for the most penetrating examination of the business of banking.

Canadians as a people thus regulate the business of banking through their elected representatives. Into The Bank Act, by reason of the work of this Committee over the years, have been built all of the safeguards prompted by experience.

In addition, Canada's chartered banks are supervised in various other ways and operate under almost continuous scrutiny. Shareholders appoint their own auditors—chartered accountants—who closely examine each bank's affairs.

Then there is an Inspector General of Banks, an officer under the Minister of Finance, whose duty it is to keep throughout the year a vigilant eye upon banking operations. He has access to all bank records.

Banks have to make statutory returns to the Minister of Finance

and to the Bank of Canada, periodically. Heavy penalties are provided for neglect to make them or if they contain falsity or deceit.

Each month they must report to the Government the total of loans made to bank directors or to firms in which they are partners, and of loans which directors guarantee. The return of January 31st, 1938, shows that the total of such loans does not amount to more than 1/98th part of the total bank loans.

There is no "money monopoly" in banking. Any group of responsible people who will get \$500,000 capital subscribed and half of it paid up, and who fulfil the requirements of The Bank Act, can start a bank. The requirements are devised to safeguard the people against fly-by-night promoters.

Up till 1934 chartered banks issued their own notes to the amount of their paid-up capital and might, on occasion, exceed that sum under definite and rigid legal limits.

In establishing the Bank of Canada, Parliament provided that for ten years from and including 1936, there should be a steady year by year reduction in the note circulation of the chartered banks.

We can issue our own notes now only up to 85 per cent. of our paid-up capital. Each year, as this reduction takes place, the note issue of the Bank of Canada increases.

Thus it must be seen that banks have never had an unlimited power to issue notes—they have always been definitely restricted by Parliament, with heavy fines as penalties for any breach of these restrictions.

There is no mystery about the work of Canada's chartered banks—their doings are an open book to the Dominion Government, through the Minister of Finance, his officers, and the Bank of Canada.

The chartered banks are controlled by specific laws, regulations and restrictions designed for your protection as depositor, note-holder or borrower. Their work is to safeguard the thrifty, promote the flow of trade and commerce and to facilitate the transfer of goods and services.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

Your local branch bank manager will be glad to talk banking with you. He will be glad to answer your questions, from the standpoint of his own experience. The next article in this series will appear in this publication. Watch for it.

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SHOULD "LOOSEN UP"

There should be an immediate "loosening up" of the regulations concerning the distribution of relief seed.

Unless this course is followed, large numbers of farmers in areas which have suffered from successive periods of drought will be unable to take advantage of the prevailing good moisture conditions to put in crop land they have prepared. A large part of it must go unseeded.

J. K. Sutherland of Hanna, as reported on our front page, has called attention to the serious problem in his own district, and similar difficulties confront the farmers of other areas where years of drought have brought financial distress.

As Mr. Sutherland has pointed out, there seems little possibility of farmers in at least some of these areas securing sufficient seed to sow all their summer-fallow. The problem is aggravated by reason of the fact that, owing to their impoverishment, they are compelled to use old drills. These it is virtually impossible to adjust to the thin seeding which the small amounts of seed being distributed would indicate.

Mr. Sutherland instances the case of a farmer in his district who, with 350 acres of summer-fallow, applied for 200 bushels and received 150, and another with 200 acres of summer-fallow who was allotted only 100 bushels of seed. Still another, with 80 acres ready, received only 60 bushels.

Clearly, these conditions should be remedied. We appeal to the Minister of Agriculture to take action at once—to the limit of whatever discretionary powers he possesses—to ensure that the amount of seed supplied to the farmers shall approach much more nearly than it does now to meeting the actual need.

* * *

SUMMER SCHOOL AT OLDS

It is gratifying to know that another summer School of Community Life is to be held in Alberta this year.

The school will be held at the Olds School of Agriculture, from June 28th to July 13th inclusive. Those who plan to attend are requested to write for application forms without delay and to return them to Donald Cameron, Acting Director of the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta, on or before June 15th.

Plans made for the courses are briefly described in an article on page 9 of this issue and further details may be obtained on application to Mr. Cameron.

Last year the school was an experiment. This year we trust it will be carried far beyond the experimental stage. It provides opportunities for rural people in particular which are of inestimable value—for study and discussion of questions which are of interest to every alert citizen. The facilities it gives for friendly intercourse with others, and for summer recreation, will, we are sure, be highly appreciated by those who attend.

The school will be held under the auspices of the Department of Extension of the University, in co-operation with the Provincial Departments of Education and Agriculture, the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers.

* * *

WORLD CRISIS—REALIST VIEW

Who are the realists? Those who by betraying the League of Nations and by constant retreat in the face of the demands of the aggressor states are creating the conditions that make war inevitable, or those who, by mobilising the vastly superior strength of the still democratic states, would render an aggressive war hopeless for the aggressor?

How widespread is the belief among distinguished men and women in Britain that the policy of retreat must lead to international disaster is indicated by a manifesto, signed by citizens in all walks of life and in all fields of politics, which has recently been published. Many of its signatories are world figures.

The manifesto, which is concerned in particular with the war in Spain and the threat to Czechoslovakia, reads in part as follows:

"One more victory for international bullying will create a situation in which, apart from anything else, it will become strategically impossible to preserve the independence or even the narrowest economic interests of this country."

"Not merely for the sake of some future ideal, nor for the sake of some other country, but in order to preserve British safety in the next immediate months, it is essential that the Government of this country shall, publicly and forthwith, take the lead in rallying, on the basis of the Covenant of the League and the Kellogg Pact, all nations which have demonstrated their willingness to abide by their treaty obli-

gations to stand firm and resolute against any further act of aggression whether in Western, Central or Eastern Europe. In support of such common action it must be made clear that the whole resources of this country will be promptly and unstintingly brought into play.

"In particular:

(a) The British Government should give the French Government an assurance of their support if the French are called to go to the assistance of Czechoslovakia against any act of unprovoked aggression.

(b) In view of the vital strategic importance of Spain, unless we can immediately secure the positive discontinuance of all outside support by the use of our naval pre-eminence the policy of non-intervention should be abandoned forthwith.

"We are not unmindful of the difficulties that must be encountered in pursuit of such a policy, but there is no other policy which will not lead rapidly and inevitably to disaster."

Such a manifesto, of course, is not likely to be mentioned in his talks by Beverly Baxter, self-constituted mentor of the Canadian people in British and foreign affairs.

Among the signatories of this manifesto are Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, a lifelong Conservative; Lord Horder, K.C.V.O., well-known as a physician of the Royal Household; Sir Norman Angell; the Duchess of Athol, M.P. (who resigned last week from the office of Conservative party whip); the Hon. Harold Nicolson, C.M.G., M.P., who has had long experience in diplomacy and was vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee of the House of Commons until a week or two ago; Viscountess Gladstone, C.B.E.; J. M. Keynes, C.B., M.A., famous economist who was adviser to the British Treasury at the Peace Conference of Versailles in 1919, and resigned when his opposition to the terms of the treaty on economic grounds proved unsuccessful; Wickham Steed, former editor of *The Times*; Viscountess Rhondda; Gilbert Murray, M.A., LL.D., classical scholar, authority on international affairs and former chairman of the League of Nations Union; Sir Malcolm Robertson, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., who has a long record in the diplomatic service, including service as British High Commissioner of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission; Sir Walter Layton, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D., for many years editor of the *Economist*, British member of organization committee of the Bank of International Settlements; H. W. Nevins, dean of living war correspondents and noted author; Lady Violet Bonham-Carter; Professor R. H. Tawney, economist and author; Col. J. C. Wedgwood, P.C., D.S.O., M.P.; the Master of Baliol; Arnold Toynbee, professor of International History, London University; V. Sackville West, novelist; Sir Daniel Hall, F.R.S., former chief scientific adviser to the ministry of Agriculture; G. D. H. Cole, author and Oxford tutor; and many others.

Letters to the Editor

Letters published in this section do not in any case necessarily express the opinions of the editor. As occasion permits we wish to provide our readers with opportunity for expression of their views. When questions raised are of a controversial nature we hope to see both sides effectively represented. In general, letters which are short and to the point will be likely to secure more prompt publication than lengthier letters.

FABLE AND ITS MORAL

Northmark, Alta.

Editor, *The Western Farm Leader*:

The following fable with its moral seems to me to be very appropriate to the confused state of mind in which many people find themselves.

Once upon a time, a swarm of fabulous mosquitoes, as large as pigeons with bills like darning needles, discovered a large potash kettle lying upside down in a small opening in the woods, and decided to convey it to the site of a new house they were building, to serve as a roof for it. They attached the suction end of their bills, which were shaped like the nose of a leech, to the side of the kettle; but,

Could Not Raise Kettle

Although they flapped their wings and struggled they were unable to raise it off the ground, and were about to give up in despair when the big boss mosquito came along: "What do you think you are trying to do?" said he. "We are trying to fly away with this big kettle," said they.

"And why do you want to fly away with the big kettle?" said he. "Sure, it will make a fine roof for our new house," said they.

"Aye! so it would, but you are not going the right way about it," said he. "Each one of you is trying to fly his own individual way, and every one of you is pulling against every other one. You will never accomplish anything that way. What you need to do is to co-operate and all fly in the same direction. The first thing to do is to decide where you want to go and then decide the way to get there."

"Apparently you already know where you want to go; and, as for the way to get there, it is plain to be seen that you can't fly through the woods with the kettle or you will get stuck among the trees. It only remains, then, for you to fly straight up until you get above the tree tops, then you will have clear sailing to where you want to go."

"Now, when I say the word, I want every one of you to fly straight up. Are you all ready?" said he.

"We are," said they. "Then up you go," said he.

So they all flapped their wings and buckled into it and the great kettle arose a short distance and then slewed off sideways and settled down on the ground again.

"I told you," said the big boss, "to co-operate and all fly straight up; but, only part of you co-operated to fly straight up, and the rest of you co-operated to fly sideways."

Must Work in Unison

"Now, you will never get anywhere that way. This is a mighty heavy kettle, and it will take the united efforts of everyone of you, all working in unison, to take it to where you want it. Now, let us try it again, and mind you, it must be everyone straight up."

Again, they flapped their wings, and this time the great kettle began to rise, slowly at first and then faster and faster. As it gained momentum, up, up, higher than the tree tops, and then sailed away in the direction of their building site.

Moral:—Individually we can accomplish nothing. To split our forces into two or more organized groups, each competing with the others, is just as useless. Those of us who

desire a new social order are divided into several organized groups. The chief objective of all the groups is identical. We all know where we want to go, but differ as to the way to get there. Result: None of us will get there. It will take the united effort of all of us, all working in unison, to reach our objective.

A. LUNAN.

MONETARY REFORM

Grande Prairie, Alta.

Editor, *The Western Farm Leader*:

Social Credit to the left, U.F.A. to the right, and C.C.F. in the middle of the path toward reform.

It seems unfortunate that there should be such a wide divergence of opinion over a matter which we have studied for so long, viz., "monetary reform," the "Social Credit" committee claiming it to be a "fundamental principle" on which our economic freedom depends and the U.F.A. President claiming in his last year's address that it only touches the "fringe of the problem."

This year we have the Social Creditors saying that if the naughty Dominion Government would only let the Province "control its own credit" they could cure everything and the U.F.A. leader's idea that such control would cure nothing. Moreover, says he, the contention that the Dominion is stopping the Province from using its own credit is "eyewash," "without an atom of truth in it." The province "has now and always has had full control of its own credit."

The exploiters of Canada must dance with glee as they behold the would-be reformers fighting so lustily among themselves and getting nowhere. As long as we ride in many little boats and use bows and arrows we cannot successfully attack the pirate sheik with its "Big Shots." If we can solve or sink our differences and unite our forces on a "man of war" we would have some chance of putting down piracy in Canadian waters as Pomfrey did so long ago on the Mediterranean.

Economic Freedom the Goal

Before we decide to sink our differences, let us try to solve them. Bruce said to his troops, "We will drain our dearest veins." We cannot say, "We will drain our dearest brains," because only royal commissions can afford the most highly paid lawyers. But economic freedom is our goal just the same. So here goes a contribution to the discussion as one clodhopper to another.

Page 891 of the "Canada Year Book" of 1936 shows a Canadian capitalization of 18 billion dollars, which includes Dominion, Provincial and municipal debt and investments in railways, mines, factories, in fact everything except private investments in farms, homes, etc. Canada's national wealth is estimated there at nearly 26 billion. No doubt a huge

CONFIDENCE Is the Keynote

What does this farmers' Company mean to you? The answer of the majority of farmers could probably be summed up in one word, "Confidence."

Confidence, in the first place when you deliver your grain, whether for immediate sale or to be held. You know you can have confidence in the Company, in its ability to look after your interests and in its determination to do so.

Confidence too, when you buy your supplies. You know that what you buy from the Company will be sound in quality and reasonable in price.

Confidence has been the keynote of the Company's history. The farmers who started it had confidence in the ability of farmers to improve conditions for themselves. Those who became shareholders showed their confidence when they invested their money. And those who became customers showed their confidence when they entrusted their grain to the Company.

The success of the Company has been based upon the confidence of farmer shareholders and farmer customers in their own institution. That confidence imposes a trust upon the directors and management of the Company. It must be so operated and it must give such service that it will continue to deserve the confidence of the farming community of Western Canada.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, LTD.

slice of this estimate is only potential wealth. So that it might be reasonably fair to say that since the time when Columbia and Cartier discovered a debt free continent just a few hundred years ago, the toil of countless millions has gone to create a possible economic paradise, but a dark shadow has followed the creation of the real substance. A debt creating financial

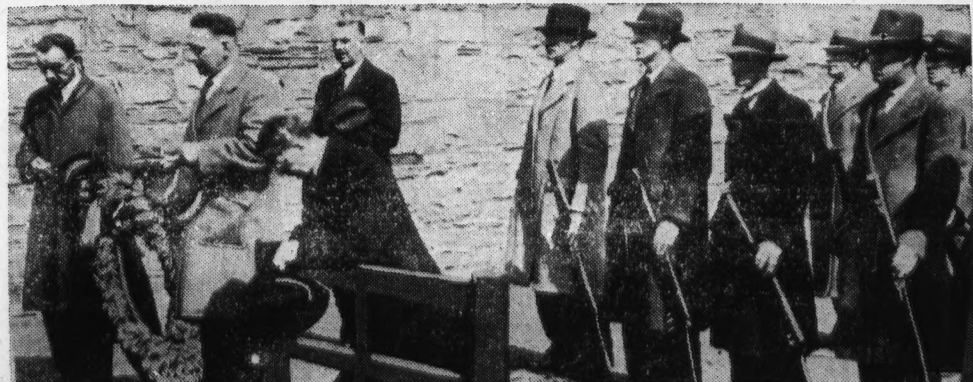
system has grown almost as fast as the fruit bearing trees in this Garden of Eden.

The Few Have Been Busy

While the masses were toiling to create, the few have been busy in their effort to figure them out of the ownership of what their toil created. The figuring has been highly successful.

(Continued on page 12)

Irish Remember 1916 Rising Victims



During Easter week President Eamon de Valera of Eire went to the cemetery of Arbour Hill barracks at Dublin to take part in memorial services for comrades who were executed by the British for their part in the

1916 rising. He himself had been sentenced to death, but was later released. The new Anglo-Irish pact is expected to help both sides bury unpleasant memories of the past forever.

CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

CONDITIONS WHICH
MAKE OUTSTANDING
PRODUCTS POSSIBLEFactors Which Assure High Quality
in Product of Red Deer
Milk Condensery

By P. K. NIELSON,
Production Manager, C.A.D.P.

What are the conditions which make possible the production at the Red Deer Condensery of a product whose outstanding quality has won general recognition?

Partly these conditions are climatic, and partly they have been created by the installation of equipment which, as the chemist's report on this page shows, is the "most up-to-date on today's market."

Climatically, our conditions in the area of which the plant is the centre are favorable. Our many hours of sunshine make for high vitamin content in grasses, and while some districts from which we draw are subject to periodic shortages of rainfall, the greater part of the area is as a rule fortunate in this respect. Hay from these grasses, green even when cured, retains when stacked for winter use most of the valuable properties of the green summer pastures. Thus we are able to depend upon feed suitable for the production of the best milk we know of.

In order to qualify as a shipper of milk to our Condensery, a farmer must first of all have healthy cows. (My own judgment, based on experience and a study of comparative statistics is that there are no healthier cattle anywhere in the world.) Then he must have been approved by the Board of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool; and, naturally, the milk he ships must have been drawn from cows under the most sanitary condi-

Annual Meeting at Alix on
Tuesday, June 14th

The Annual Meeting of The Central Alberta Dairy Pool will be held at Alix on Tuesday, June 14th. Reports on the past year's operations will be presented and officers for the coming year will be elected.

tions: After the cows have been milked, the milk must go through a sanitary filter cloth which is only used once, and the milk is thoroughly cooled and placed in the shipping room. From there all the farmer has to do is to haul his milk to the nearest gravelled road and our big ten-ton trucks come and pick it up along the highways and take it direct to the receiving platform of the Condensery where it is loaded on conveyors. From then on it is left in the hands of an outstanding chemist, a graduate of McGill University.

What happens in the plant is described by Mr. Gilbert elsewhere on this page.

Red Top Is Useful Grass
in Hay Mixture

For both hay and pasture purposes in districts where moisture is reasonably plentiful or on low-lying land that is subject to short periods of flooding red top is a useful grass. It makes excellent hay when cut at the proper season and can be used either alone or in combination with alsike, alsike and timothy, or other suitable mixtures.

It has been grown both in varietal test plots and in experimental fields on Dominion Illustration Stations in northern Saskatchewan and north-eastern Alberta for the past seven years. On high land where moisture was limited, it did not yield as well as western rye, brome or crested wheat grass, but in low land—in some cases quite peaty—red top yielded well and produced a fine quality of hay. At St. Paul, Alta., the two-year averages were: alfalfa, 1.38 tons per acre; red top, 1.22; reed canary grass, 1.30, and timothy, 1.79. At Meanook, Alta., the two-year averages were: alfalfa, 2.20 tons per acre; timothy, 1.83; reed canary, 1.70, and red top, 1.96. At Lens, Sask., red top and alsike stood at the top of the list when sown on low peaty soil.

This grass loves moisture and its habitat is on low land that has a high water table. It will stand some flooding. It grows well in combination with alsike, on low land where drought resistant grasses will not thrive. It is not suitable on high dry land or in dry districts. The seed of this grass is small, and like other grasses, should be sown about half an inch below the surface of firm soil, at about eight pounds per acre, if sown alone, or about six pounds with three pounds of alsike per acre.

BUGS

The bacteria are coming!
Summer is their playtime.

Freshly drawn milk contains many bacteria—good ones if they don't get too crowded. But maybe there's a bad one lurking down in the corner of the can. He jumped off a cow hair, a fly or the milker's hands. He should be scalded before the milk reaches him. Douse him with steam or boiling water. If he eludes you and gets in the warm milk, watch out. He starts raising a family all by himself; or should I say herself? Oh well! That family business is faster than the Dionnes, when the milk is between 50 degrees and 100 degrees. Below 50 degrees it's discouraging to a bacterium; at 40 degrees they wait for warmer weather.

Hot water and steam are the most effective agents for cleanliness and sanitation—killing the rascals.

—From "Electricity on the Farm."

HOW ALPINE MILK
IS MANUFACTURED
AT RED DEER PLANT

By G. H. GILBERT, B.A.Sc., Chemist

The sweet, fresh, wholesome milk from selected high-grade Alberta farms used in the Red Deer Condensery is brought in fast trucks protected against unfavorable weather conditions and enters the modern, daylight plant on endless tracks. The trucks convey the milk to the receiving department, where it is graded by experienced inspectors who taste, smell, sample and weigh each and every can. If the milk is not up to our rigid requirements, it is returned to the farmer who is instructed as to why his milk is unsuitable for Alpine Quality.

If the milk is accepted, it is led into two large, sanitary, receiving vats and the empty cans rinsed, and washed, automatically in the most modern of can-washing equipment. In this machine the cans and lids receive a clear, cold-water rinse and successive, scalding soda sprays, a steam-injected, sterilizing, hot-water rinse, a sterilizing, steam blast, and a hot air drying blast. Thus the cans are clean, sterile and dry on their return to the shipper who once again fills them with high quality milk for the next trip to the Condensery.

As Milk Travels Through Plant

The milk in the vats now starts on its travel through the most modern treatment to produce the highest quality Evaporated Milk made in Canada today. Sanitary, stainless, steel piping is used exclusively to transport milk from one department to another. This piping is all dismountable and at the end of each run is taken down, washed, sterilized, inspected, and re-assembled, when it is sterilized a second time to insure against any bacterial infection.

It is led first, through the latest type of plate-heat-exchanger constructed of stainless steel, and so designed that it is easily taken apart for cleaning and sterilizing. This preheats the milk after filtering in the total absence of air to a temperature of 190° Fahrenheit when it is led to stainless steel "hot wells" and here boiled with live steam prior to entering the Vacuum Pan of the newer "Kestner" Type, Continuous Evaporator.

High Altitude Valuable Factor

The high altitude of Red Deer is a factor in producing a high quality milk in that we can obtain a higher vacuum and thus lower the boiling point of the milk in the Evaporator. This avoids the production of milk possessing the old style "Evaporated Flavor" so common in other milks, because with higher vacuum "cooking" is reduced to a minimum due to lowered boiling temperatures and rapidity of evaporation. Thus the milk is under heat a very short length of time—preserving flavor, vitamin content, and the normal characteristics of fresh, sweet milk.

The milk leaves the vacuum Pan about 2-1/4 times as concentrated as the milk which came from the farms. It is then Homogenized at a pressure of 3,000 pounds per square inch. This serves to break up the butterfat globules and produces a smooth-bodied, viscous milk, through which the butterfat is uniformly distributed and prevents the subsequent rising of cream as in ordinary milk. Then the milk is cooled in a heat exchanger similar to the pre-heater, first with city water and later with chilled water to obtain storage temperatures low enough to protect the milk until it is filled and sealed by the filling machine. It is carefully checked at the storage tanks to see that the milk conforms in all respects to the government standards and Canadian Pure Foods Laws are rigidly observed.

(Continued on next page)

SEPARATE MORE MILK IN LESS TIME
and
PRODUCE MORE CREAM
OF BETTER QUALITY
with the
NEW WORLD'S STANDARD SERIES

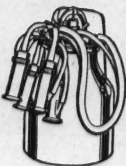
**DE LAVAL
SEPARATORS**

INCREASED capacities enable these wonderful new De Laval separators to separate more milk in less time. Improved skimming efficiency produces more cream of better quality. Simplified construction of the new streamlined separating bowl enables them to be washed in less time, which together with many other sanitary features produces better quality cream. Improved ball bearings and automatic lubrication make these new De Laval separators the easiest of all separators to turn and operate. They will earn more, save more time, last longer, and are the most beautiful of all separators.

Made in four sizes; hand, belt or electric motor drives. Sold on easy terms.

DE LAVAL MILKERS
The World's Best

De Laval Milkers have now been on the market 20 years and their overwhelming use and preference are due simply to the fact that they have proved themselves to be the best; that they milk better, faster and cleaner. Made in four types. Sold on such liberal installment payments that they pay for themselves while being used.



THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Limited
MONTREAL PETERBOROUGH WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

BABY CHICKS

Let your own farmer organization serve you. We have the best of connections with B.C. and Alberta Hatcheries. Our shippers give very satisfactory service.

WRITE FOR PRICES

U.F.A. CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD.
RENFREW BUILDING, CALGARY

CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

Sterilizing the Milk

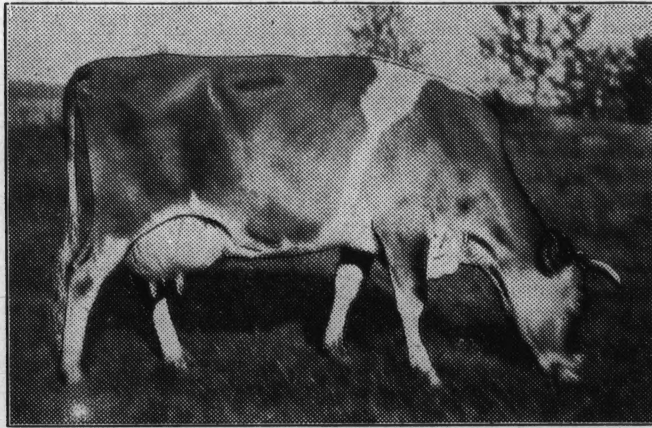
The milk is then filled into individual cans, sealed automatically and led to the sterilizers where the cans of milk are sterilized at a temperature of 242 Fahrenheit for fifteen minutes. This is sufficient to destroy all types of bacteria and produce a milk which is safe for the youngest of delicate babies. In fact due to its treatment it is more easily digested by the baby than ordinary milk.

After sterilization the milk is stored for a period of two weeks during which time any cans which are improperly sealed are disclosed and withdrawn from shipment. Then the cans are labelled and cased ready for shipment to the Consumer.

The milk has a definite Butterfat and Total Solids content set by Government Regulations of not less than

7.80 per cent Butterfat and 25.50 per cent Total Solids and this is maintained by a well-equipped Control Laboratory under fully qualified men. The Laboratory possesses the latest Mojonnier Tester, Microscopic Apparatus, Babcock Tester, Methylene Blue Testing apparatus, and general testing and control equipment for analysis of sterilizing solutions, etc. Everything inside the Plant is under strict control. Guesswork is eliminated and the Consumer is assured of uniform quality and the highest value in the purchase of Evaporated Milk.

This Plant being the latest addition to the Evaporated Milk Industry in Canada has been equipped with the most up-to-date equipment on today's market and we know for a fact that ALPINE MILK is second to none in Canada today.

Champion Jersey Butterfat Producer

The Jersey cow, Xenia's Golden Florence (above), with 1,018 lbs. butterfat in 365 days, is the champion Jersey butterfat producer over North America on twice-a-day milking, and the second highest producer of butterfat over all breeds on twice-a-day milking. Florence was bred by Mrs. Mabel Thompson, Chilliwack, B.C., and owned and tested by Martin Bros., Edmonton, Alta.

New Zealand Against Chamberlain Policy

In complete disagreement with the foreign policy of the Chamberlain Government, the Government of New Zealand stands by the League of Nations covenant and strongly disapproves of recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. It is expected that the New Zealand representative of the League Council, W. J. Jordan, will express this antagonism when Chamberlain asks the Council to approve a resolution to grant freedom to members to recognize Mussolini's conquest. Mr. Jordan will abstain from voting. The most British of all the Dominions in sentiment, New Zealand has been bitterly disappointed by what it regards as the betrayal of the democracies by the present British Government.

The Co-operative Union (British) which some time ago asked all co-operative societies throughout the British Isles to boycott Japanese goods on account of the invasion of China by Japan, is receiving floods of messages of thanks from various Chinese organizations.

SCOTS BLOOD

A Scotsman supplied a transfusion of blood to a millionaire who sent him a cheque for five hundred pounds. The Scotsman was pleased and when he was told that the millionaire needed a second transfusion, supplied that too, and received to his disappointment only fifty pounds. A third time he was tapped for the millionaire and chagrined only to receive a cheque for five pounds. He went to the millionaire to protest: why was he given five hundred pounds for the first transfusion and only five pounds for the last? "Oh," said the millionaire, "I've so much Scots blood in me now that I can't afford more."—*New Statesman*.

ANSWERS TO LEGAL QUESTIONS
(Continued from page 3)

Arrangement Act, the Board of Review can reduce any debt owing by the debtor; but if the creditor (in this case the Bank) holds collateral security such as an endorsement of a third party the Board cannot reduce the security as against that third party. In your case the Bank presumably can collect from the third party and therefore can collect interest on the full amount owing by him. Without more detailed information regarding the whole transaction I cannot advise you more definitely.

Minister Must Approve

Nom De Plume.—The new Tax Recovery Act of 1938 now in effect provides that no sale by a municipality shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been approved by the Minister in writing. In this case it will be necessary therefore for the municipality to apply to the Minister for approval of the sale.

Homestead Improvements

Mike.—1. Section 20, Subsection 2 of the Provincial Lands Act provides that the Minister in his discretion may pay to an applicant for homestead the cost of any improvements in case the entry is cancelled. Your proper course of action therefore is to apply to the Minister for compensation for the improvements. He might, in lieu of paying compensation, permit you to remove the fencing.

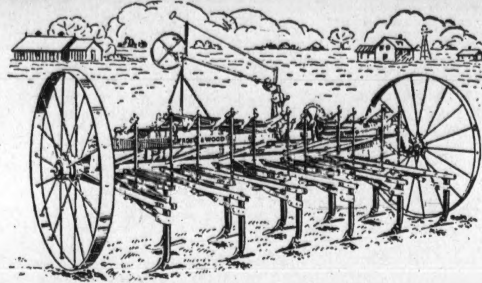
2. The governing authority has the right to sue for arrears of taxes or rentals. It is impossible to say, of course, whether or not this legal right would be exercised in any given case.

Under F.C.A.A.

G.H.W.—As a proposal was issued to you by the Board of Review under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act in 1935 and no doubt confirmed

Join the Cockshutt Parade of Progress!

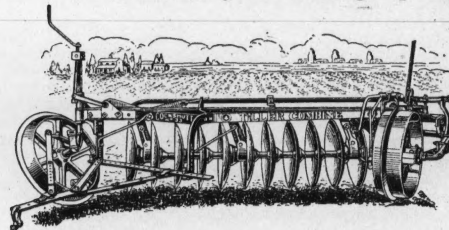
USE COCKSHUTT FARM IMPLEMENTS



The No. 4
Climax
Cultivator
Solves
the Weed
Problem!

The Cockshutt No. 4 Climax Cultivator will cultivate thoroughly under the most difficult conditions. You will soon save its cost in heavier, weed-free crops. The Climax has a big safety factor of strength. The main frame and cross bars are steel. Steel stub axles are firmly bolted to the frame. The sturdy steel wheels have large roller bearings. Construction is carefully balanced throughout to assure ease of operation. A variety of types available in horse and tractor sizes. Banish weeds from your farm with a No. 4 Climax—ask your Cockshutt dealer for full particulars.

Solve your tillage problems with a



COCKSHUTT
TILLER
COMBINE

A triple-duty labour saver... speeds-up your field work.

Makes an ideal seed bed and sows the seed in one operation. This important implement is also outstanding in its efficiency as a weed killer for summer fallow work and is splendid for after harvest disking. The improved, Cockshutt Tiller-Combine embodies many new features. These include oil-bath clutch; Timken roller bearings on land wheel; wider range of depth adjustment; new type, dirt-proof disc gang bearings capable of absorbing 100% more strain. Horse and tractor sizes.

This famous, labour-saving, time-saving implement is one of the biggest values we have ever offered. See it at your Cockshutt dealer's.

Folders on any Cockshutt Implement—Free on request.

COCKSHUTT

PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

in Court there is considerable doubt whether you have the protection of the Provincial legislation. The mortgage company might apply to the Court under the Dominion Bankruptcy Act for an order declaring you bankrupt and it is doubtful if any Provincial legislation could stop such an application. It is probable that this point will be decided in the Court before long.

The first official estimate of the 1938 wheat crop in India is 380,203,000 bushels, as compared with the final 1937 estimate of 366,165,000 bushels.

Legal Questions Answered Free

Answers to legal questions submitted by paid-up subscribers of *The Western Farm Leader* will be given in this department free of charge. Questions should be addressed to "Legal, *The Western Farm Leader*, Calgary." The subscription is One Dollar a year.

Belief that the Anglo-Italian agreement will make easier the conquest of Ethiopia, now in revolt, is expressed in Rome.

FARM CHEMICALS

Buy your Ceresan, Copper Carbonate or Formaldehyde, also your prepared Gopher Poison or Strychnine through your own farmer organization.

WE GUARANTEE QUALITY

U.F.A. CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD.
RENFREW BUILDING, CALGARY

Current News from Near and Far

PROVINCIAL

Accused of stealing a ring from his sister, a 17-year-old boy tried to hang himself in Calgary city jail.

The *Edmonton Journal* has been awarded a special public service Pulitzer prize for "defence of the freedom of the press" in Alberta.

Col. W. A. Lyndon, who came to Alberta with his family in 1881, settling near Claresholm, died in Calgary on Sunday.

Co-operation, through its close relation to democracy, may offer the best solution to economic problems, said Archbishop J. H. MacDonald, head of the Edmonton diocese of the Roman Catholic church, in a recent address.

That the Provincial Government should refuse to pay its proportion of relief costs to the city of Calgary if punitive cuts were made in relief payments to strikers was urged by a meeting of Calgary directors of the Alberta Social Credit League.

While the intention of the Government to close Government House on May 3rd, had been made public, Lieut.-Governor Bowen claims that formal notice was not made to him, and he has declined to vacate immediately.

Chris Jensen, Robert Scott, M. MacKenzie, Albert Green and W. H. Fairfield were elected directors at the recent meeting of the South Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association. Resolutions protesting against the renewal of the lowered tariff on New Zealand lamb and against the Provincial production tax were passed.

CEDAR POSTS

Why Not Co-operate to Buy a Car-load?

Many U.F.A. Locals have bought car loads of posts for years past. The members of these Locals undoubtedly find it pays to make such arrangements and to use the facilities of Central Office. We have connections in B.C. that enable us to guarantee good posts.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON A CAR OF APPROXIMATELY 1500 POSTS DELIVERED TO YOUR POINT.

U.F.A. CENTRAL
CO-OPERATIVE ASSN.,
Limited,
RENFREW BLDG., CALGARY

Some 28 men and women relief strikers in Calgary have been arrested on charges of unlawful assembly or of assault of "scabs."

The Government's proposed new production tax must be proceeded with cautiously, said Hon. W. A. Fallow at a meeting at Simon's Valley last week.

Towns between Red Deer and Calgary are protesting the proposed new routing of the main highway, which would save level crossings and turns by passing at a distance from the towns.

George F. Powell, sentenced to jail in connection with the "bankers' toadies" pamphlet, was paroled last Friday after serving nearly half of his six months' term. He has returned to his duties at the Legislative building.

DOMINION

More than half Canada's exports of wheat and flour went to the British Isles during August, September and October last year.

Unification for operating purposes, of the two Canadian transcontinental railways, is urged by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Premier Hepburn, in his submission to the Rowell Commission, vigorously opposed any further centralization of power in the Federal Government.

Only 11.48 per cent of C.P.R. stock is held in Canada, states an Eastern newspaper; residents of other parts of the British Empire hold 66.8 per cent while 15.71 per cent is held in the U.S.

During the debate in Parliament on prices of farm implements, Hon. J. G. Gardiner declared that prices must come down and suggested that the Government might have to institute some control.

With Hon. Solon Low president, Hon. Lucien Maynard secretary and Hon. E. C. Manning chief organizer, a Western Canada Social Credit organization was formed in Edmonton last week. Representatives of the four Western Provinces were in attendance.

A total of 1,069,272 persons were receiving direct relief in Canada at the end of March, as compared with 1,213,727 at the same date a year ago, according to figures just issued. Alberta had a total of 66,260 this year as against 53,336 in 1937, the increase being in cases other than drought.

The Supreme Court has cut by half the judgment against Senator Hance J. Logan in the *Gypsum Queen* case. As lawyer for the owners he received half the damages collected, over \$71,000, on the claim that the vessel had been sunk by a German submarine; later it was ascertained that it had been lost in a storm.

Calling for disallowance of the Quebec Padlock Act, lifting of the embargo against loyalist Spain, placing of an embargo against shipment of war supplies to Japan and a popular boycott of Japanese goods, were resolutions passed by the annual convention of Ontario C.C.F. Clubs recently. Almost 100 delegates were in attendance.

WORLD

A 15 per cent wage cut is announced by the Association of American Railroads. This will save them \$250,000,000 annually—and, conversely, reduce the standards of living and buying power of employees by the same amount.

French Military authorities have forbidden a Fascist meeting in Tunis, Algeria.

Three British freighters were hit in a Fascist aerial bombardment of Valencia last week.

Denunciation of the treaty of mutual assistance between France and Czechoslovakia is demanded by Henlein, Sudeten German leader.

Karl von Ossietzky, German winner of the 1935 Nobel peace prize, died on Wednesday. Imprisonment in a Nazi concentration camp led to his illness.

At a meeting of representatives of the powers forming the Little Entente this week it is believed that Hungary may be included to make a Danubian federation.

The French franc will be devalued and stabilized, Premier Daladier said in a radio address at noon Wednesday, following a drop of the franc on the U.S. markets.

With a flat 8 per cent increase in all taxation, Premier Daladier of France earmarked \$141,375,000 for national defence, in addition to the previous budget vote for that purpose of about \$750,000,000.

During the past three years the American Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has bought up surpluses of foodstuffs at an average rate of 2,000,000 pounds daily, and turned them over to relief agencies to supplement relief grants.

The Chamberlain policy of "appeasement" apparently does not apply to a weak republic like Mexico; stiff protests have been made on the expropriation of oil wells (though with compensation) and now a boycott of Mexican oil is officially proposed.

Spanish Government forces still retain an important section of Lerida. After a respite afforded by stormy weather, sunshine and aerial bombardments came together to Madrid and Barcelona at the end of last week. Further Fascist advances are reported along the Mediterranean.

One of the plans of rich Britishers to escape income tax, recently disclosed, is to set up a dummy corporation in some small European country, handing over their property in return for bonds and debentures and receiving their supplies from time to time in the form not of dividends, which would be liable to tax, but of loans.

Bitterly attacked by Lloyd George, who termed it an "abject, cowardly surrender," by Herbert Morrison, Labor leader, who declared that the wrongs of Spain and Ethiopia were a "disgrace to the honor of this country," and by Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, who said the agreement meant the sale of Spain and the Mediterranean to Hitler and Mussolini, the Anglo-Italian treaty was ratified by the British House of Commons Monday night, 316-108.

The terms of the Anglo-Italian treaty include the following: Britain to work for recognition of the conquest of Ethiopia; Britain to prevent raids into Ethiopia from adjoining territory; Italy to withdraw troops from Spain before or at the end of the war there; Italy to withdraw troops from Libya gradually until only 30,000 remain; Italy to safeguard Lake Tsana, source of the "Blue Nile"; mutual agreement to refrain from adverse propaganda. Premier Chamberlain also informed the House of Commons that there was a verbal agreement to respect each other's interests in Palestine.

Are You One?

Two people have recently sent in subscriptions without giving their names, so we can't credit them nor send the paper or premiums asked for. One subscription came from Vernon, B.C., and the other was posted from Del Bonita, Alta.

The U.S. can make "unlimited supplies" of mustard gas, declared an expert of the army's chemical warfare service, adding that the country had outlawed the use of lethal gas in war.

The new British budget raises income taxes to 27-1/2 per cent, and increases in taxes on tea and oil. In spite of these, and of heavy borrowings, a deficit of \$180,000,000 is figured on. War preparations will cost a total of \$1,715,000,000.

In addition to the \$1,156,000,000 naval expansion program, the U.S. will spend \$185,000,000 on minor defence projects, including naval air bases in Alaska and on Midway Island (west of Hawaii) and strengthening of aerial defences of the Panama.

Scandinavian countries are greatly alarmed by the construction of powerful fortifications including underground aerodromes by the Hitler Government, close to the border of Denmark and also within quick striking distance of Sweden across the Baltic Sea. The Nazis are also stirring up seditious activities among Danish citizens of Schleswig of German race.

The Anglo-Irish agreement, signed early last week, ends all retaliatory tariffs and gives mutual free entry of goods with some regulation of quantities of farm products; and gives Ireland possession of defence stations in Ireland now controlled by the United Kingdom. In addition, Ireland will pay the sum of \$50,000,000 in settlement of all financial claims.

Meeting a protest from the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin against the presence of Russians in the Chinese air service, Soviet Foreign Minister stated that the complaint was incomprehensible, since, "on the assurance of the Japanese authorities Japan is not at war at all with China, but what is taking place is merely an 'incident' more or less casual." Litvinov pointed out that groups of aviators from numerous other countries are fighting in the Chinese air force, but the Japanese Government had made no protest, evidently realizing that they had no legal grounds for doing so.

SOURCE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

"I received the large map with my renewal subscription and am most pleased with it. It hangs in my office, 'Imperial Oil,' and is a source of discussion and enlightenment to the many who come in. Listening to the comments on the European situation by shall I say 'the man in the Alberta grain field,' makes one realize how small the world really is and how we each are concerned with the doings of other peoples and the reverse. Truly 'we are our brother's keeper.' Thanking you so much for the maps."—N. J. MacCrimmon, Carstairs.

Have you written for your set, given free with every \$1 new or renewal subscription? Send in \$1 for the paper and ask for the maps.

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Do you realize that membership in the Society means you are doing your bit for Crippled Children in this Province who cannot be helped in any other way.

To Hold School of Community Life at Olds This Summer

Highly Qualified Staff Will Conduct
Courses June 28th to July 13th
—Also Week-end Course

Providing courses in International Affairs and Current History, Social Psychology, Modern Literature, Dramatics and Public Speaking, and Modern Home-making, the Alberta School of Community Life will be held again this year at the Olds School of Agriculture, under the auspices of the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta in co-operation with the principal and staff of the school and the Department of Education. The school will be in session from Tuesday, June 28th, to Wednesday, July 13th, inclusive.

Costs of Course

A registration fee of \$1 should accompany each registration form, obtainable from Donald Cameron, M.Sc., Acting Director, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton. Such forms should be in Mr. Cameron's hands on or before June 15th. The tuition fee is \$5, but the registration fee will be applied on it for all who attend the course. Students may pay the full registration fee when registering, if they wish.

Board and room from supper, June 27th, to breakfast, July 14th, will be provided for \$16. Students attending five or less days will be charged \$1.25 per day, single meals 35 cents.

All men and women over 17 years of age are eligible to attend, regardless of race or creed. The main appeal of the school, however, will be to those from rural and small town communities ranging in age from 21 to 45 years.

Staff for Course

The staff will include Mr. Cameron, Dr. R. L. Stewart, professor of Philosophy at Dalhousie University, well known throughout Canada by reason of his news editorials for the CBC; Watson Thomson, M.A., graduate of Glasgow University with honors in languages and literature, who has wide experience in the educational field, including five years as Superintendent of Education in Nigeria, and is well-known to Alberta radio listeners; Edna W. Skene, graduate Mount Allison College, New Brunswick and Emerson College, Boston, Mass., who lectures on English Literature, Voice and Speech and Play Production; Helen McCaig, graduate in Household Economics of the University of Alberta and a member of the Olds School staff; Mrs. F. C. Butterworth, M.A., graduate of Aberdeen University and specialist in English Literature and Language with extensive teaching experience.

There will be a week-end course, from July 8th to 10th inclusive, for the many persons who cannot get away from their work for the full course; fee \$2.

Students will live in the school dormitory and should bring with them towels, soap and toilet articles, as well as tennis shoes and clothing suitable for various games.

Expresses Appreciation for 3,172 People

"We wish to express through your paper the grateful appreciation of 3,172 people of this district to whom free apples and vegetables were distributed last fall, states a letter received by *The Western Farm Leader* from C. S. Shore, in behalf of the distributing committee at Milo. "These were distributed through the courtesy of the following: the B.C. Fruit Growers, the B.C. Okanagan Prairie Relief Committee, the C.P.R., the U.F.A. and Mr. Priestley, the U.G.G. and other donors, and all the volunteer committees and help. Many families, and especially the children, would have suffered during the winter if these people and organizations had not co-operated the way they have."

Co-ops. Send Immense Supplies to Spain

Hundreds of tons of milk powder purchased by British Co-operators through the "Milk for Spain" Fund have now reached Spain, and are being distributed through children's clinics, food kitchens, and hospitals.

FEW TAX CHANGES LIKELY

(Continued from page 1)

ernment. He emphasized that there was a good deal of discontent among the people of this country over "the inactivity of Parliament."

Mr. Rogers explained that the supplementary estimates would be given to the House with the least possible delay and then members could see and discuss the amounts to be appropriated for the various avenues of assistance to the unemployed and to agriculture. Last year in the estimates were specific appropriations for grants in aid to Provinces, for the training of unemployed young people, for drought relief, and for various work to be done in co-operation with the Provinces. The same practice would be followed this year. Actual amounts would be shown in the estimates.

Relief Program Promised

Plans for youth training, as promised in the Speech from the Throne, would be continued and extended. There would be provision for settlement. Appropriation would be made to deal with the drought situation in the Western Provinces. In July of last year, to ensure a more effective administration of relief in the drought areas, assistance in these areas was brought under the Department of Agriculture.

In relation to Mr. Woodsworth's question about a housing program, Mr. Rogers said such a scheme has been under consideration. He could not give further information except that if and when a housing plan is agreed upon it would be placed in the form of legislation before the House.

The new transport bill, sponsored by Mr. Howe, Minister of Transport, is encountering some heavy weather in the House committee. Opposition is raised by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and other individuals and bodies to the "agreed charges" clause in the bill which gives the transportation companies the right to give special rates to shippers in consideration of receiving the business of the shippers over a period of years.

Similar arrangements are in force, it is said, in the United Kingdom and supporters of the bill state that there is no discrimination in the clause as all shippers could be accorded the same rates under similar circumstances and conditions. The electoral reform bills are in committee and there will likely be a good deal of discussion and some possible changes in the wording of the bills before they pass the final stages of enactment.

Effect of Irish Agreement

Observers believe the new treaty between the United Kingdom and Ireland will not have much effect on Canada's trade in agricultural products in the British market. Of course the new treaty does remove special duties on Irish agricultural exports to Britain which have been in force since 1932 as a means of collecting indemnities for landowners. Eire is now placed on the same general footing as Canada and other Dominions under the preferential agreements.

But Canada's hams and bacon, poultry and cheese have an established hold in British markets, the maintenance of which depends rather on continuance of good quality and good selling methods than on the extent of Irish competition. In the cattle market the Irish have always had a much larger sale than Canadian exporters. An increase in the Irish sales will not have much effect on our cattle exports which can increase if quality is maintained and market conditions are satisfactory.

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THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CALGARY

Interests of

The United Farm Women.

HELEN KELLER'S JOURNAL

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alberta

Dear Farm Women:

I am sure the greater number of us have been thinking there has been much to depress us. We have read and heard and some of us have experienced the results of man's stupidity and selfishness. You may be cheered to think for a few minutes of almost unequalled unselfishness and devotion and of the astounding results in human development. I know I was when I read "Helen Keller's Journal" (Michael Joseph, Ltd., 17 and 18 Henrietta St. W.C.2, London, Eng.) In a foreword to the book Mr. Augustus Muir reminds us that Helen Keller's illness in infancy left her without sight or hearing, conscious of only a few primitive wants which she could not express in speech, as she did not know there was such a thing. When she was seven, Anne Sullivan ("Macy") came to her and dedicated her life to the task of developing her.

Series of Miracles

What followed seems a series of miracles. First by tapping hundreds and hundreds of times into her hand "Macy" taught her pupil that objects had names, then that these names were represented by sounds and then taught her to reproduce these sounds. Fourteen years later this same girl graduated in honors from Harvard. Miss Sullivan had sat beside her and spelled the lectures into her hand. She learned French and German, Greek and Latin, and is today a student of history, economics, philosophy and literature.

Miss Polly Thomson is now Helen Keller's companion, as two years ago Miss Sullivan died. The Journal begins immediately after that, as Miss Thomson and Miss Keller went on a visit to the former's home in Scotland. Naturally Miss Keller was almost overwhelmed with grief at her loss. It is almost incomprehensible to us to realize what a blank it would leave to be without her almost constant companion for nearly fifty years, through whom she had seen the world. Her religion and her philosophy, she says, are a great source of comfort to her in her bereavement, as is also her work.

The book is a source of continual wonder. One is so seldom conscious of her handicaps. Miss Keller talks

of what she sees and hears and goes through life getting infinite zest and interest from it. Going to the movies, for instance, Miss Thomson taps the story into her hands at the rate of sixty-five words per minute. Her one fear, I think, was that something might happen to her hands, which she uses incessantly. They are as she says, her ten eyes, and in addition must be her ears, and she uses them at the typewriter as well.

Working in Behalf of Blind

Possibly when thinking of her we have not realized how busy her life is. She has dedicated it to working that conditions for the blind may be improved. With her handicaps, some phases of the work involve extra preparation. Happily the results are also unusual. During the last part of the book she is busy preparing for her trip to Japan, where she has been asked to go to let the Japanese know what can be done for their afflicted, and to urge their every effort. Her purpose in life is to remove oppressions of ignorance, of suffering, of economic bondage. Her greatest tributes are for those who take some active part in some form of that work. She expresses the greatest sympathy with the Russian experiment and with the Spanish in their endeavors.

I wish I had space to tell you more, but I shall quote you one bit of her philosophy. She was in Britain when King Edward abdicated, and she ponders over that, wondering if he will find happiness when he has renounced what she considered his wonderful opportunity to interpret the needs of many people.

What Constitutes Happiness?

"Of course," she writes, "it is the people who labor that hold the country together, but it is a rare gift to arouse enthusiasm and universal affection." Then she continues, "Many people have a wrong idea of what constitutes true happiness. It is not attained through self-gratification but through fidelity to a worthy purpose. Happiness should be a Means of accomplishment, like health, not an End in itself. Every human being has undeniable rights which, respected, render happiness possible—the right to live his own life as far as may be, to choose his own creed, to develop his capabilities; but no one has a right to consume happiness without producing

MENTAL ARITHMETIC

The lambskins are wistfully bleating,
While mothers stand closely on guard;
Young chickens are quaintly tweet-tweeting,
Exploring the feed-lot and yard.
The piglets are greedily squealing;
The little new calves make a fuss—
All harmonies very appealing
To people like us!

And moved by a faith quite astounding

Our seed on our fields we bestow,
While gardens are gayly resounding
With songs of the spade and the hoe.

The landscape so tenderly greening
Is dear to the folks of the soil.—
Already in thought we are gleaning
The fruits of our toil.

Yes, this is the happiest season—
Prosperity seems to draw nigh.

We stifle the whisper of reason
That hints things may change by and by.

While Spring slowly awakens and quickens

A good many moments are snatched

To count our prospective Fall chickens

Before they are hatched!

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON

it, or to lay his burden upon other shoulders merely to fulfil a personal desire."

One is left wondering which is the more wonderful, the woman who showed the patience and devoted her life to the afflicted, or the one who triumphed over such handicaps.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Activities of Farm Women's Locals

Alix U.F.W.A. have resumed their regular meetings, after an interval in the late winter due to cold weather and bad roads. At the April meeting Mrs. J. Walper gave her Convention report.

Eighteen ladies attended the last meeting of Arbor Park U.F.W.A., when Mrs. Carter gave a short but interesting talk, citing the benefits derived from the women's organization. Mrs. Printup was hostess, states a letter from Mrs. T. Page Baker.

Notre Dame U.F.W.A. have had regular and well attended meetings, according to a letter from Mrs. A. C. Henderson. They have enjoyed two profitable whist drives, and made and raffled a wool comforter. Their thoughts are now turned to the Summer Conference.

Sweet peas took first place in the "favorite flower" roll call at the last meeting of Starline U.F.W.A. A splendid current events paper by Mrs. F. Laing, an extremely interesting paper by Mrs. Lepard, and Mrs. Baker's bulletin on horticulture made up a good program, reports Mrs. G. E. Toone.

Tolland U.F.W.A. started the present year with an excellent bank account and an increase in membership, writes Mrs. J. W. Lysone, the secretary. Money is raised by participating in a U.F.A. picnic in July, and by holding a bazaar in the fall. A grab-bag proves a yearly success at the bazaar, members contributing articles, while some are bought to make a good variety. This year an apron sale

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is planned, and a quilt will be raffled. Funds are spent mostly in paying half the members' dues and sending fruits, etc., to the sick of the community, and layettes for babies. Plans are made to have a library ready by September to have reading material for next winter. All in all, concludes Mrs. Lysone, we can say the Local is "going strong."

"Say, what's the idea of giving that girl such a big tip when she brought your coat?"

"Well, look at the coat she gave me!"

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Young Philippine Official



The honor of being the first American woman to hold an elective office in the Philippine government goes to Mrs. Victor Vargas. She was elected municipal councillor of San Jose and recently took office. She was born Olga Procyshyn in New Jersey only 27 years ago.

Farm Home and Garden

Salmon Potato Cakes: Flake a half pound can of salmon, and beat into it four tablespoons mashed potato, salt, pepper, a teaspoon of lemon juice, 1 tablespoon melted butter, and 1 beaten egg, and form into flat round cakes; add 1 tablespoon milk to another beaten egg, dip cakes into this mixture and then into flour; fry in deep fat.

Plain Muffins: Sift 2 cups flour with 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt; beat 1 egg with 1 cup milk and stir into dry ingredients; add 3 tablespoons melted shortening, turn into greased muffin tins and bake 20 minutes in a hot oven.

Hard Water: Washing soda is recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an inexpensive means of treating hard water. The soda reacts with the elements making the water hard, and combines with some of them into solids, which should be strained off. The soda should be completely dissolved before being added. To determine the exact amount of soda required, some experimenting is necessary, as of course the degree of hardness in water varies from place to place. Make a lather of rain water, measuring the amount of soap—in flakes, jelly or powdered form for convenience in measuring; and add soda to ordinary water until it will lather readily with the same amount of soap. These experiments can be carried out with small quantities of water, and then soda can be added to the wash water, etc., in the same proportions.

Flies: Now is the time to prevent the swarms of flies that make house-keeping so toilsome in the hot weather. The only way to do this is to eliminate or reduce their breeding places. Fresh horse manure is responsible for most flies in country districts. It should be removed daily from stables, if possible, and spread thinly in fields where it will dry and so become unsuitable as a breeding place for the flies; or, if packed tightly on cement or hard ground, and the sides of the heap kept almost vertical, the heat produced by fermentation will destroy all fly eggs, etc., except perhaps those near the surface. These measures should be taken throughout a community, as one neglected manure heap may infest a whole neighborhood.

Horse Hill U.F.A. held a very successful invitation dance recently.



Farm Young People's Week at University

And the Coming Youth Congress For All Canada

Dear Farm Young People:

Those of you who have not had the pleasure of attending the Farm Young People's Week at the University or knowing someone who has had that pleasure, may wonder why we keep on mentioning it. Let me tell you why. I have had the pleasure of being present at several Conferences and while I have not been able to take the courses I have certainly enjoyed them and wish that I could so arrange my work that I could take in at least some of the lectures. Just a walk through the lounge in Athabasca while the delegates are waiting for lunch or dinner will convince anyone how much the young people appreciate this week. No district will regret the effort to raise money to send a delegate.

Typical Day's Program

The following is a typical day's program—7:00 a.m. Reveille, 7:45 Morning Recreation, 8:15 breakfast, 9:00 Life and Character Talk, 9:15 Address on Community Problems; 10:00 to 12:00 Practical Agriculture, boys; Household Economics, etc., girls. Afternoon—2:00 to 4:00 Nature Study, Field Work in Botany. Geology, Entomology, etc.; 4:00 to 6:00 Games and recreation, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. illustrated talks, public speaking, community singing, etc., 10:15 p.m. roll call, 10:30 lights out and silence.

From the above you will see that the program is very varied and is of a practical nature, as such a short course must be. Then there are the various competitions for which cash prizes are given, such as grain judging, livestock judging, public speaking, household economics and the two scholarships of \$75.00 to one of the Schools of Agriculture on an examination of the week's work and the reading course.

If you wish any specific information re this week please write to us.

Canadian Youth Congress

It is just two short weeks until the delegates to the Third Canadian Youth Congress must leave Edmonton. Any donation, no matter how small, will be greatly appreciated. If all our Locals would get behind this, the donation need only be a very small amount. We are hoping to send Mrs. R. R. McBride, convener of Young People's work for the past several years, and Bill Runte of Wetaskiwin, former Junior Director.

All the young people attending Farm Young People's Week besides many other hundreds scattered throughout the Province, know Mrs. McBride and appreciate the work she is doing for young people. Bill Runte is also a familiar friend to many throughout the Province. Although Bill is no longer an officer of the Junior U.F.A., he is still carrying on in his own enthusiastic manner. Will you not therefore try to send in a small donation for this fund before May 10th. You have never failed us before. I am sure you will not now.

Yours sincerely,

EILEEN BIRCH,
Secretary.

Mike: "Here's that quarter you loaned me a year ago."

Ike: "Keep it. It ain't worth two-bits for me to change my opinion of you."

HAWKS HELP FARMERS

By W. J. SELBY WALKER
Inglewood Bird Sanctuary, Calgary

Why It Is Necessary to Distinguish Between the Slow Moving Hawks and the Small Narrow-tailed Falcons

The writer to whom we are indebted for the following article has made a study of the habits of birds extending over many years. Mr. Walker will contribute an article on the value of insect-eating birds for a later issue of The Western Farm Leader.

Why is it that gophers and mice destroy possibly fifty per cent of the crops of some farmers, while in other districts they are much less destructive? That possibly is because the value of the large, broad-winged, circling or slow-flying, rodent-eating hawks is not generally realized. These hawks or buzzards, easily distinguished by their size, feed almost entirely upon small rodents and carrion because they are unable to fly faster than thirty miles an hour. Obviously, only a wounded or very sick game bird could not easily get away from them.

Falcons Feed on Useful Birds

This is not the case with the smaller, long narrow-winged and narrow-tailed falcons, some of which have a wing speed of two hundred miles per hour. These falcons are not larger than a pigeon, but they feed almost exclusively upon game birds and useful insect-eating birds. They are to be seen constantly in rapid flight close to the ground, endeavoring to flush or frighten birds into the air when they are easily caught by these falcons.

Those familiar with the Game Act will remember that several hawks are listed as pests. This leads to considerable misunderstanding, as the duck hawk and others mentioned in the Game Act are falcons and not buzzards or mouse hawks, as the large ones are commonly called.

Fortunately, the useful hawks all disappear with the coming of winter and do not return from the south until the gophers come out in the spring. It is therefore more than likely that any hawk seen around in the winter time is a predator, slated for destruction, but hawk-shooting in the spring and summer should be carried on with extreme caution.

Those large birds perched along the highways and on elevations on the prairie are hunting gophers and field mice. They are most useful on account of the extremely rapid reproduction of these rodents. For instance, the progeny of one pair of field mice, if all should live and reproduce, would within one year number almost one million. On the other hand, the useful hawks rarely lay more than three eggs and only nest once a year, and you are fortunate if this nest is near your land. It is quite obvious that the useful hawks must be carefully protected, or our experience in Alberta will resemble that of some parts of the United States, where grain and corn fields have been absolutely stripped and destroyed by rodents of various kinds, while the loss to American agriculture on account of rodents reaches an enormous total every year.

Before going for your gun to shoot a large hawk, remember that if you kill that hawk many hundreds of gophers and field mice will have a prosperous and happy existence in your grain field and granary at your expense.

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Junior News Items

Seventeen attended the last meeting of the Junior Local at Warspite.

Lomond Juniors enjoyed an Easter party. All the young people of the community were invited, and the evening was spent in playing cards, other games and contests, with a program of songs and recitations. Lunch was served by the members. This Local is preparing a program for a year ahead, states Elsie McKay, club reporter.

Alix Juniors concluded their series of debates recently, with Peggy Wolferstan and Charlie McDermand taking the affirmative and Ethel Rouse and George Goldberg the negative on the subject, "Resolved that democracy is more conducive to progress than dictatorship." They have decided to raffie a chest, the boys to supply the chest and the girls to fill it.

Strong protests are being made in Toronto against a recent decision of the board of education to allow recruiting for the Royal Canadian Corps of Signallers in the secondary schools.

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Milk and Cream Prices

Calgary and Edmonton

Butter markets have been very weak with continued drops in prices. Montreal is down to 27c, Toronto 27, Winnipeg 24-1/2 and Vancouver 26-1/2, the net price at Calgary being 24-1/2c. Buying has been very slow and is mostly from hand to mouth. This has been the most rapid drop that has been seen for some time, but the general opinion is that the bottom has been very nearly reached. Local print prices are 26c for No. 1, 25c for No. 2 and 23c for No. 3. Butter fat is 26c for special grade, 24c for No. 1 and 21c for No. 2. City milk is \$2.35 per cwt. Calgary and \$2.23 Edmonton for 3.6 butter fat.

By depreciating her currency several years ago Australia had captured markets formerly supplied by Canada, said A. T. Lowe, Royal Bank official, in a recent address in Calgary.

The Wheat Situation

Cash wheat on the Winnipeg market got down to the level of the May future with the advent of the month of May, thus effecting a decline of some 30c during the month of April. The July future is approximately 8c under cash wheat and the October future 20c under cash.

Nothing has occurred during the past week to materially alter the world's wheat picture. Reports from Europe tell of drought, but severe damage to wheat crops has not been stressed, with the sole exception of Italy. It is most unusual for Europe to experience low wheat yields from drought. More damage has been done from wet harvests than from lack of rain during the growing season on that continent. It may be likely that Europe will reap an average wheat harvest this year and thus an enlargement of imports be brought about.

Conditions are unchanged in the United States winter wheat area. Within a few days the United States department of agriculture will issue its estimate of winter wheat production, based on conditions as existent on May 1st. It is reported that the figures will be raised above the 725 million bushels estimate, based on conditions as at April 1st. There have been reports of black rust infestation in Texas wheat fields. As a matter of fact, rust is an ever-present menace in the midwest winter wheat area, but a period of hot, humid weather is necessary to bring about serious damage.

Extensive rains fell over the Western Canadian spring wheat area during the past week-end, as reported on page 1.

Canadian exports of wheat and wheat flour from August 1st to April 1st totalled 68,655,883 bushels. The figure looks pitifully small compared with the exports of other years. To reach the estimated export movement of 85 million bushels for the crop year Canada will have to ship only 4 million bushels monthly from April to July 31st.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 5)

How did the little blood sucker grow to be an octopus, bleeding a nation and a continent white?

Let us take an illustration. Farmer A builds a big cow barn. He insures against loss by fire for 1/2 of 1 per cent per annum. He insures up to 75 per cent of his value. Now suppose the insurance company, instead of charging 1/2 of 1 per cent, charged 7 per cent, they would have 6-1/2 per cent profit per annum. The 1/2 of 1 per cent in a mutual company is "service at cost." The money to pay that yearly premium is put into public circulation in the payment of losses and salaries. The 1/2 of 1 per cent is available, but where is the 6-1/2 per cent per annum to come from? Clearly it is not in existence. One of two things must happen. The company will soon own the barn through the accumulating burden of the payable 6-1/2 per cent; or they will probably prefer to issue new loans against the barn till the loans equal its value.

Credit Insurance Company

We have been speaking of fire insur-

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, May 3rd.—The cattle market has been slow with very little demand and unsteady prices. Good butcher steers are \$5 to \$5.50, common to medium \$4 to \$4.50; good to choice heifers \$4.75 to \$5.50, common to medium \$3.50 to \$4.50; good cows \$3.75 to \$4; good bulls \$3 to \$3.25. Good to choice veal calves sold at \$6.50 to \$7.50, common to medium \$3 to \$6; medium to good stocker steers \$3.50 to \$4.25. Hogs were higher with selects at \$10.10, bacon \$9.60 and butchers \$9.10 off trucks.

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, May 3rd.—The market is showing considerably better action and a generally better tone is noticeable. Good butcher steers are \$5.25 to \$5.50, common to medium \$3.50 to \$5; good butcher heifers \$4.75 to \$5.25, common to medium \$3 to \$4.50; good butcher cows \$3.75 to \$4.25; canners and cutters \$1.75 to \$2.25; bulls \$2.75 to \$3.25. Better kinds of stockers and feeders are going at \$4 to \$4.50, others from \$3.75 down. Good calves are \$5.50 to \$6. The hog market is stronger with selects \$10, bacon \$9.50 and butchers \$9 off trucks. Lambs are \$8 down, yearlings \$5 down and ewes \$4 down.

Canadian finance has been run as a credit insurance company. When a man is insured only up to 40 per cent of his credit the possibility of loss and therefore the insurance rate should not be greater than the rate in fire insurance, where he is insured up to 75 per cent. I have no personal knowledge of how finance worked 400 years ago, but I know that when I came to the Peace River country 27 years ago the premium for credit insurance was 12 per cent per annum, because I paid it. But even that interest rate was not rapid enough to gobble up the ownership of real wealth as fast as an insubstantial population created it. Successive inflations and deflations were also required. Only yesterday, behold this new north a country free of debt! Today you may see a veritable empire created out of the toils, risks and hardships of its pioneers, but owned largely by finance and held in a common slavery by Dominion, Provincial, municipal, railway and other bonds.

The bookkeeping accounts required to keep tab on our transactions twenty-seven years ago involved figures just to the extent of a few thousands. Today it is a few millions. Who wrote down the new and increased figures? There was a new basis of credit created to the extent of millions. We created the basis, but who created the credit? Was it the Dominion? Was it the Province? Or was it the Banks?

Created New Asset

A homesteader took a \$10,000 homestead. By years of toil a \$2,000 farm he created, a new asset, a new basis of credit in Canada. His enterprise created an increased flow of products to exchange for other products. This required an increased amount of money or medium of exchange. The amount of money in Canada has increased. It is based on the wealth producing assets in Canada. But was it the Dominion, the Province, or the banker that drove up to the shack of homesteader A in the year 1918 and offered him \$5,000? Yes, with a "fountain pen" in a little bank book. The banks no doubt did not mine more gold that year or probably didn't put much more paper through the Bank note printing press, but they sure used the fountain pen all over the Peace River country in the immediate post-war years. The pioneers created the basis of credit, but the banker, by means of the fountain pen, used the credit to draw \$90 per thousand per year interest. "Service at cost" would be very low. The "Farm Loan Board" expect to operate on a charge of 1-1/2 per cent to cover bookkeeping inspection, charges, losses, etc., and still leave a profit. Now if the Dominion had from the

Veterinary Questions and Answers

Veterinary questions are answered in this column from issue to issue by a graduate veterinarian with 25 years' experience in practice in Alberta. Every paid-up subscriber to *The Western Farm Leader* is entitled to have a question answered. The subscription is One Dollar per year.

Mare Has Bog Spavin

F.K., Willingdon.—We have a mare 3 years old which had growths at the age of 2 years the size of an egg on its hind legs at the knees. There were three of these swellings on each knee, one in the front and two on the sides. These swellings were soft. Now, since we started to work her, those swellings have become larger. We aren't working her hard. Should we work with her and what should we do about these swellings? Advise us to this extent as soon as possible.

Answer.—This mare has a bog spavin or thoroughpin, which is a distension of the synovial membrane which secretes the joint oil. Treatment in these conditions is sometimes not very satisfactory. Would advise using a blister composed of red iodine of mercury 1 part, vaseline 8 parts. After blistering give complete rest for 6 or 8 weeks.

Cow Gives Bloody Milk

H.V., Mazeppa.—Have a 3 year old cow which gives bloody milk. It is not noticeable in the milk, but there is always a coating on inside of separator bowl. Is there any cure for it? Is it hereditary?

Answer.—There are many causes of bloody milk, such as injury to udder, certain foods, tuberculosis or tumors of the udder. Treatment will vary with the cause. In congested glands give one pound of Epsom salts; then give one tablespoon full of saltpetre once daily.

Has Form of Paralysis

H.S., Botha.—Your pig has a form of paralysis usually caused by a lack of minerals in the ration. Give this pig a tablespoonful of some well balanced mineral mixture and when fattened would be all right to butcher.

first issued the new money as required by new business in the Dominion and charged rates all the way from 12 per cent down, they would now have had ownership of most of the Canadian wealth. If the cost of credit insurance or loans is 1 or 1-1/2 per cent, it means that that amount has been paid out and is available, to pay for the service. The other 10-1/2 per cent was not paid out and could not be recovered, so the Government would have had to take over the title to the security.

Control Not With Governments

But it was not the Dominion, neither was it the Provinces that had the control of, or right to issue credit and claim interest thereon at the same rate as if they had loaned gold. It was the banks. So it is they and their financial fraternity who now own outright or have mortgages, bonds,

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etc., equal to practically the total wealth of Canada today. How did they gain that ownership? By the power to issue credit. Their unearned profits increased about as fast as the toil of all Canadians increased the wealth of Canada. If it didn't, they would inflate and loan half the value of the asset and then deflate and take the whole asset.

By corporate control of credit, Canada has been bound and gagged and robbed. Bound by bonds, public and private. Gagged? If you don't believe it look at the (free speech?) status of a university professor today. Robbed? If not, how come that those who "toil not neither do they spin," yet own Canada, and pay three cents per hour to widows and orphans for sewing on piece work in Montreal? (See Stevens Commission's report.)

Is Monetary Reform "the fringe" or the heart of the debt problem in Canada, west or east? If the money kings gained possession of the means of production and distribution in Canada, by their control of credit or the medium of exchange, cannot a socialistic Government regain ownership in the same way?

"Economic Democracy" will involve the operation of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange for use and not for profit. Let no man call himself an 100 per cent reformer if he is determined to throw out or minimise the importance of any one of these three factors to be socialized, viz., Production, Distribution and Exchange.

Yours truly,

I. V. MACKLIN.

LIMITATIONS OF POLITICS

Acme, Alta.

Editor, *The Western Farm Leader*:

I would like to congratulate George Church on the splendid letter which appeared soon after the U.F.A. Convention. He takes the broad view of our united purpose and makes our present situation very clear, and appeals to all of us to stand by loyalty and if we seek any changes, keep them sound.

As secretary of Didsbury Provincial Association, may I state that this is the policy we have been seeking to follow and our Board are thoroughly in accord with Mr. Church in his definition.

It would seem that many people who were with us at the time we entered politics, had the idea that the U.F.A. could change the present system by controlling the Government of Alberta. All they had to do was vote the U.F.A. into power and then await results. Many didn't take the trouble to even keep in touch with the local member, and so lost valuable information. In some instances people lost their homes because they did not know the proper steps to safeguard them, which the Government had taken. We found out that, while we could have a sound, honest, economical government here, the radical changes necessary must be made in the Federal field and Social Credit also is just beginning to learn that lesson.

The Real Battle

The real battle to change the social order in Alberta must come through our Co-operatives. Entering the political field was necessary to help with legislation we needed to put our program across. But the real new order will come only through united action of individuals. That is the main thing to keep in mind.

H. W. Wood said, at Carstairs at our last year's Didsbury Convention: "You cannot legislate a people into a right social structure." Sweden and Denmark didn't do it, they built from the ground up; but saw the need of Government representatives to further their co-operatives by legislation needed. Mr. Wood further said: "A right social structure can only come through mobilizing farm forces and thorough understanding. Farming has attained an industrial status—we are an industry. Labor, as yet, is not an industry. Some day it will acquire control of its development and will then be an industrial

Peace River North Locals Express Their Opposition to Farm Production Tax

Opposing the proposed tax on farm production, the following resolution has been drawn up by the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals of Peace River North, and sent on to us with a request for publication by F. Lutman of Brownvale, this being the only communication on the subject received by *The Western Farm Leader*:

Whereas a bill has just passed the Alberta Legislature providing for a Levy of 7 per cent of the annual production of the Province of Alberta, and

Whereas it appears that this Levy is largely in addition to taxation already levied;

We, a Committee representing the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals of Peace River North, wish to protest against this bill for the following reasons:

1. This is a higher rate of taxation than farmers can ordinarily pay and remain as producers.

2. It is particularly unfair owing to the years of production below cost that have so recently hit all agricultural producers.

3. It will discourage initiative and efficiency, as the more efficiency a farmer displays in his operation the heavier will be his tax and the burden of the inefficient farmer will be correspondingly reduced.

4. The proposed use of the tax proceeds is too indefinite.

5. It will discourage production and will, therefore, tend to lower the standard of living.

6. It will greatly increase the cost of government.

7. While we are not prepared nor qualified to express an opinion on the constitutionality of the legislation and must leave this to others we greatly resent the curtailment of our rights as citizens of the Dominion of Canada as proposed in the said bill.

class, next in power to farming, and a vital force in creating a new social structure."

To those who think that we were not square with labor in our U.F.A. Government deal, I would point out that the Government never interfered with their development in this Province.

Mr. Brownlee was always most sympathetic with their cause.

But labor's demands for higher wages were an impossible burden on farmers, whose income reached the vanishing point and then started backward, eating into accumulated savings as well. After all, every class demand must be met out of production, and that means the farmer must pay the bill and when we were unable to do so, demands could be met only by borrowing and pledging what little was left. So, while we are still in the utmost sympathy with labor, their big fight is to gain control of their own development and our aid can be most practically effective to both parties in the Federal political field. After all, with Labor just as with farmers, politics is not the major issue.

Now, if we leave the clauses dealing with labor out of our draft program and term it a U.F.A. Program, then we might be able to get somewhere. Leave labor to work out her own plans in Alberta, and we will do our best with our own particular business. But there is too much contention between farmers and hired help to try to combine issues in our program.

How to Develop Resources

I would like to see discussion on how we could develop our Provincial resources and do away with private exploitation. Can some real authority tell us how it can be accomplished in Alberta? That is the part of our program I would like information on. Could it, dear Editor, be made a topic of Round Table Discussion on the radio? Can we gain control of Turner Valley and our mineral deposits in the north and develop same for the people? If we could, it would relieve the farmers of a big debt burden and reduce taxes thereby

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NOVA SCOTIA
District Inspector, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Kentville, N.S.

NEW BRUNSWICK
District Inspector, Seed Potato Certification, Customs Building, Fredericton, N.B.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
District Inspector, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.

ONTARIO
District Inspector, c/o Horticultural Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

MANITOBA AND EASTERN SASKATCHEWAN
District Inspector, c/o Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

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District Inspector, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

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Improve the quality of your potatoes to meet the requirements of the more profitable market open to grade Canada No. 1. Canadian Certified Seed can help you to produce better, smoother, cleaner, more uniform potatoes.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes are available in all standard varieties... be careful to select the variety most suitable for your district. Ask your District Government Inspector for full information and list of nearest distributors.

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DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

19

PRODUCE TO GRADE—PRODUCE FOR PROFIT

But have we the power in our own Province and is there a feasible plan? Meanwhile, let's not forget that Co-operatives will change the old order and let's concentrate there.

Mrs. CORA J. KERNS.

Other letters held over.—Editor.

As a result of the Nazi annexation of Austria, that country has been dropped from the itinerary of the Co-operative League's 1938 summer tour.

A Viennese eye specialist has offered to give free treatment to Calgary's poor if allowed to settle here with his family.

Edgerton Co-operative Association had a turnover last year of \$36,323. After allowing for all charges, including depreciation and 5 per cent interest on shares, the year showed a small net deficit of \$17.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

HAY OR GREEN FEED WANTED, DELIVERED Okotoks. Quote prices. Box W2, *Western Farm Leader*.

BARLEY—HEAVY YIELDING "NEWAL", 60 to 90 bu. per acre. Stiff straw for heavy land. No barbs to lodge in mouths of stock. University strain, No. 1 seed grade, 97 per cent germination, treated with Cereasan. Cert. 77-4159. \$1.00 per bu., sacked, freight PREPAID. Also No. 1 white sweet clover, 77-4160. \$9.00 per hundred PREPAID in lots of 200 lbs. up. R. M. Walker, Phone 1103, Nanton.

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What's Doing ? at CFAC

Marek Weber has a concert orchestra instead of a swing band, but like a jitterbug leader, he directs his Carnation Contented group with a bo-do-de-o and la-da-de-da instead of telling them in plain English what it is he wants them to do.

A Viennese by birth, Weber doesn't tell them in plain English because he doesn't speak English plainly. Consequently, when he has a direction, correction or suggestion on his mind, he SINGS it instead of SAYS it. "Ha", Weber nods his head energetically, "Ven I sin ping-ping or tootle-oo, mein boyz, dey ondertant and blay it goot like as if I tell dem in English!"

The Carnation Contented Program is heard Mondays at 7:00 p.m. over CFAC.

The opening and closing theme heard on the daily CFAC show, "Good Morning, Neighbor," is a product of the fertile minds of Cecil Kappey, CFAC musical director, and Tommy Tweed, program director. Cecil Kappey, who has had many of his compositions published, is responsible

for the music, and Tommy Tweed, who is a limerick-writer of no mean ability, composed the lyrics. "Good Morning, Neighbor" is heard on CFAC Monday through Friday at 10:00 a.m.

The sparkling film comedy, "My Man Godfrey," which starred the vivacious Carole Lombard and the suave William Powell, will be heard over the air for the first time, with those two performers, when it is produced by the "Lux Radio Theatre" under the direction of Cecil B. DeMille Monday, May 9, from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. over CFAC. During the intermission DeMille plans to interview Eric Hatch, author of the book from which the play was made, and Madeleine Fields, better known as "Fielday", who is Miss Lombard's secretary.

DUES FOR 69 MEMBERS

Dues for sixty-nine members were paid into Griffen Creek U.F.W.A. recently, writes Mrs. I. C. Dixon, as part of a drive throughout the Peace River district in opposition to the proposed Agricultural Land Relief Act.

Strength of Co-operatives Lies in Democracy

When once a group has made a successful start in a co-operative venture, there is no more basic essential for continued success than to have, within it, a membership that is thoroughly familiar with its activities, and responsive to its needs. Members are, after all, the owners of the co-operative association and of the products handled by it. They are the ones who will make the final judgment on the success of the organization and its policies.

The strength of the co-operative movement lies in its democracy. Its organization has its roots at home with the people on the farm and in the community. It starts when men know one another and have, or may have, confidence in one another. This enables farmers, individually and collectively, to attend to their marketing problems. They decide what marketing service can best be done locally and regionally and those services which require large scale organization. I am inclined to believe that the co-operative method of organization and responsibility by farm groups can be made to have a far-reaching influence in breaking down some of our trade barriers both at home and abroad.—Dean Christensen, University of Wisconsin.

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From 7:15 to 7:45 a.m.

With a box of Sunkist
Oranges given away every
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listen in and learn
how you may win!



By SYDNEY MAY

Hello, Folks!

The Bad Egg of Crow's Nest insists that what this country needs is fewer people to tell us what this country really needs.

OFFICE CLERK

Ambition is a peculiar trait.

It drives men on and on.

Will someone kindly take this bait.

And hire some one to depend upon.

—D.339, Times. Situations wanted ad in the New York Times. Gosh! Bing Crosby should hire that chap as a lyric writer. His poetry would just about match Bing's singing.

ADVERTISING IN THE W. F. L.

He who whispers down a well
About the goods he has to sell
Will never make as many dollars
As he who climbs a tree and hollers.

—Thenx to T.A.M.

We see by the papers where an airman flew upside down for two hours. Ah, well, maybe he was only trying to figure out Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy.

"The world is hungry for the sanity of laughter."—London Daily Sketch. Then, we wonder why comic columnists find it so hard to make a living.

IN THE SPRING

According to Knotty Frankie, too many gals are willing to throw good money after bad—hats.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that many a sweet young thing who goes on a diet has slender hopes of success.

Out in California a couple named Wright have been divorced for incompatibility of temperament. Well, that's one case where two wrights did make a wrong.

A COOL THEFT

Stepney thieves broke into a store and stole a refrigerator. And of course, the police promptly turned on the heat.

APPLIED LOGIC

According to a news dispatch, Britain is spending twenty million pounds annually "to help people to live longer." Sounds kinda coked when you consider the billion or so she is spending on armaments to kill people.

And, as N.L.D. of Mayerthorpe would have remarked if we hadn't thought of it first: no doubt they call it a Production Tax because that is what it is expected to produce.

In London, a winner of the Victoria Cross was found selling matches in the gutter. His wares ought to do much in shedding light on the "blessings" of war.

However, his occupation DID show that the last war made England "a country fit for heroes to live in." Or did it?

TIMES DO CHANGE

"I have never eaten the breast of chicken in my life. When I was a child it was kept for the grown-ups. Now I am grown up it is saved for the children."—Interview with a London woman.

ISN'T IN THE TRUTH?

Many a guy who boasts of being a self-made man relieves his parents of a lot of responsibility.

Had tough luck the other night. A radio announcer said: "The next number will be 'There is Sweet Music'." Well, we tried a dozen stations but

SPORT

Big League baseball schedules are well launched and prospects are good for close races in both organizations. There has been enough moves and counter moves to intrigue the followers of the pastime and to give rise to all sorts of conjectures as to what is liable to happen.

The American League race looks like it would tighten up. The Yankees are not the team they were last year and have better competition, particularly from Cleveland, Boston and Washington. Detroit is the team for the Yankees to beat as the Tigers are strong and well-balanced, but Mickey Cochrane needs a break or two. Zeke Bonura is making good with Washington and the team there has new enterprise. Cleveland is showing plenty at home but they have to prove themselves as a road team before any enthusiasm can be aroused. The Boston Red Sox are a better team than last year. The prima donnas are having to work for their jobs.

In the National League it looked like a free-for-all with New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh pretty even. The sale of Dizzy Dean from the Cards to the Cubs swung the weight to Chicago. But a few "ifs" can be tossed into the hat right here. "If" Dizzy's arm is right, "if" Dizzy's temperament has settled down, and "if" that sore toe doesn't turn up again. Anyway the dogged Bill Terry and his Giants cannot be overlooked. Terry has changed his team's style this year. Instead of playing a tight game—get a run and hold the other team off—the Terrymen are swinging from their heels. Getting results, too. The Pittsburgh team got off to a good start but the Pirates have consistently failed to show "bottom" in tight spots. Cincinnati should stand higher this year than last.

The pure "dope" would suggest that the N. Y. Yankees and Chicago Cubs should finish on top of their respective leagues. But all sports are fraught with uncertainty. If anything happened to DiMaggio or Dickie, for instance, the Yankees' chances would diminish, and let Dizzy Dean spring a tendon or Harnett break a wrist and the Cubs would be a long shot. Then even Brooklyn may get a resurgence of spirit and a couple of good ball players be developed from the rookie crop, and tear off with the pennant. Maybe!!

German legal authorities have declared that no case can be established against Dr. Schuschnigg, former Austrian chancellor, whom the Nazis threaten to prosecute for "treason."

PUTTING CAPITAL IN

"More important than any other plans or policies that may be put into effect in co-operative marketing is to put such capital into your organization that you may do what should be done for the members."—I. W. Heaps on "Marketing Milk" in Co-operative Journal.

couldn't find it, although the kindly King Government, through the CBC, did tell us the kind of soap the movie stars step on when they get out of the bath.

We do wish that guy who has a Love Knot in his Lariat would untie the darn thing. As a matter of fact we know quite a lot of listeners who would willingly buy him a new rope if he'd—well, you can guess what we mean.

Communication from E. R. of Vancouver asserts that any housemaid would be fired if she handled china in the way Japan does.

"Can You Hear Me, Mother?"

KEEP THE BIRDS HEALTHY

By S. H. McCLELLAND, V.S.

The care, attention and quality of feed given the chick and growing bird will contribute to the health and production of the mature bird. Due to improper feeding, particularly the wrong kind of greenfeed in the early stages, the bird's digestive system may not develop so as to stand the strain of heavy production. Then, too, a bird may just get by from the health standpoint and as a mature bird give a poor account of herself in the laying pen. Vigour and stamina must be bred and fed into the bird if it is to pay its way. The healthier a bird is kept the better use it will make of its feed. There is sometimes quite a heavy loss because the birds are more or less weaklings due to some infection or lack of attention when young or growing. Success in the poultry business depends upon continual vigilance.

Rye Good Pasture

Rye has been found to be good pasture for growing chicks. Where this has been sown in the fall it is ready for the early hatched chicks when the time comes to put them on range. An early planting in the spring may give sufficient growth by the time the late March chicks are ready to go on range. Another strip could be planted later and the colony house or range shelter moved on to it when the first strip is picked off or has become too coarse. Professor Graham's pasture recommendation is as follows:

Fall sown rye for early spring pasture, which may be supplemented with permanent grass pasture. In spring, an early variety of oats could be sown as soon as possible in April, another lot sown early in May and again late in May in order to keep fresh greenfeed coming along. Once the cereals joint they are greatly reduced in value as a poultry pasture. To supply pasture during the summer and early fall, kale, swiss chard, rape and corn could be planted. Corn and rape could be sown late in May where the fall rye has been. Besides giving greenfeed the corn is valuable for supplying shade. The rape could be broadcast and the corn sown in drills. Moving the colony houses or shelter permits more complete utilization of the pasture crop and improves general sanitation of the range. The fertility of the soil will affect the quality of the pasture.

CORN VARIETIES

In order to be able to recommend a suitable variety of corn for any district, states W. D. Hay, of the Experimental Station, at Lethbridge, it is necessary to know not only something of the weather conditions pre-

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vailing in the district, but also something of the way the crop is going to be handled. Corn varieties vary very widely in their habit of growth and some varieties suit certain conditions much better than others do. Where corn is to be grown for ensilage purposes and cut with a corn binder it is advisable to use a fairly tall growing variety, and one which reaches a fair degree of maturity. Early strains of Northwestern Dent and Minnesota No. 13 are suitable varieties for this purpose.

Where the corn is expected to ripen, or to approach that stage as nearly as possible, and where it is intended to utilize the crop by turning live stock into the field to do their own harvesting, earlier varieties such as Gehu, Improved Squaw, or White Flint can be used to best advantage. In districts where the season is very short and cool, a very early yellow flint variety, such as Manalta, would give much better results than the three early flint varieties mentioned above. The shortness of the stalks and their heavy sucker growth is no detriment to any of these varieties when used in this way.

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Though the roads were in such condition that all travelling had to be by wagon, there were attendances of 100 and 70 respectively for meetings at Warspite and Northbank, addressed by J. M. Bentley, U.F.A. Director.

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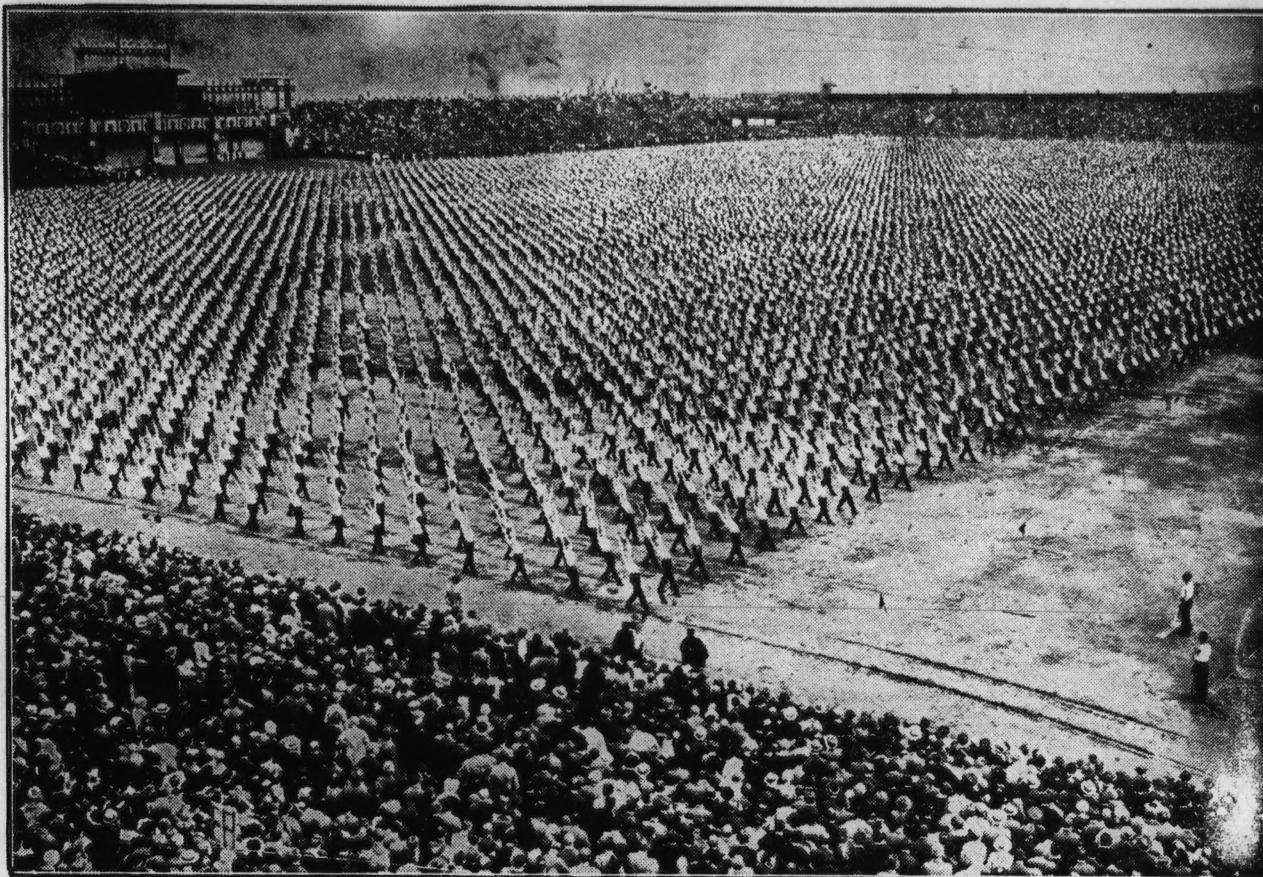
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PICTURES OF CURRENT NEWS INTEREST

Czech Gymnastics Program Makes Nation Strong in Man-Power



Once every 10 years all Czechoslovakia flocks to Prague to witness the huge demonstrations of the Sokol gymnastic movement. Nearly a million Czechs are active members. By means of gymnastics the Sokols seek the regeneration and assurance of the nation's future. Their members formed the national army at a time when

there was no real Czech military force. The government actively promotes the movement on the theory that physically and morally perfect citizens are the best guarantee of national independence. At the last Sokol congress scenes like this were common as men, women and children presented their drills. Nazis have chosen this

year to cause agitation for division of the German-speaking people of the state who have greater freedom and more privileges than any other national minority in Europe. The Sokol congress in June, government leaders say, however, will make Czechoslovakia more united than it has ever been.

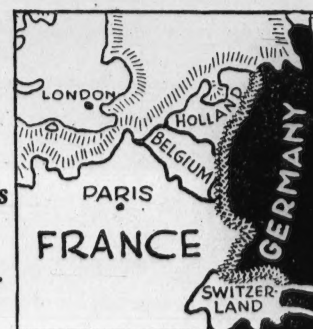
Ready to Defend Their Freedom



Germany has a standing army of 1,000,000 and Czechoslovakia, the only remaining democratic state in Central Europe, only 170,000, but the highly mechanized state of the Czech forces will offset Nazi numerical superiority to a large extent, some

observers believe. A recent military review at Pardubice brought out heavy troop transports and field guns like these, for President Edouard Benes' inspection. For its size, the Czech army is considered the best equipped in Europe.

Britain's
New
Frontier



Co-ordination of the armed forces of Britain and France (virtually a military alliance) for defence if either country is attacked, was agreed upon at a meeting in London last week between British and French Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers. Hore-Belisha, British War Minister, had paved the way at a previous conference in Paris. If an attack upon London from the air were launched, airmen would rise from French soil to intercept the invaders. Britain's first assistance to France in the event of war would also be by air; no immediate despatch of an expeditionary army being provided for. Meanwhile, Chamberlain's insistence that continued German and Italian intervention in Spain shall be winked at has exposed France to risk of attack from German aerodromes just south of her southern frontier, in Spain.